

THE STIRLING LEADER

E. S. BENNETT, Editor and Publisher

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STIRLING HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921

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But be sure you get Thompson's Bread, good from crust to crust. Drop in at our shop, Mill St., and take home a pie.

Reindeer Flour, baked, sold and recommended by

J. THOMPSON, - STIRLING

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BELLEVILLE

WALLER-REID

A quiet but very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. F. Reid, of Stirling, on Wednesday, June 22nd, at 11 o'clock in the presence of the immediate friends, when their youngest daughter Rosy Hazel, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Charles Seymour Waller, of Stine, Rev. W. R. Archer performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very charming in midnight blue charmeuse and George's elaborate beaded, and carried pink rosebuds. She was attended by Miss Nellie Wallace, who looked very attractive attired in French blue taffeta and carried cream rose

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Although we have our home, \$2,000 is not enough insurance for us.

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Our Protection and Savings Plan will meet your needs. Write today for pamphlet.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office, TORONTO
W. J. WHITTY
District Agent - Stirling

buds. The groom was assisted by Mr. Russell Hubble, of Carmel.

After the ceremony the small wedding party repaired to the dining room which was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and ferns, where an excellent luncheon was served.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts, including cheques, from her many friends.

The groom's gift to the bride was a club bag, to the bridesmaid a pearl brooch, and to the best man cuff links.

Among the friends present was Mrs. J. C. Collins, of Toronto.

The happy young couple left on the afternoon train at Belleville for a short trip. On their return they will reside at Stine, where the groom is a prosperous young farmer.

REPORT OF HAROLD SCHOOL

Entrance pupils—Clarence Bailey and Evelyn Bailey.

Promoted from Junior to Senior 4 on May examinations—Blanche Bailey, Elsie Heath, Geraldine Faulkner, Maude McMaster.

Senior III to Junior IV.—Cora Bailey, 615 marks; Ruby Cotten, 499 marks.

Promoted from Junior to Senior III on May examinations—Daisy McInroy, Frank Runnalls, Clifford McInroy, Hazel Runnalls.

Junior III.—Lena McMaster, Glenn Heath.

Senior II to Junior III.—Gerald Broadworth 584; Dorothy Bailey 451; Elmer Cotten 392; Edwin Faulkner 389.

Promoted from Junior to Senior II.—Gordon Bailey, Violet Cook, Earl Cranston, Bernice McInroy, Willie Heath, Boyne Heath.

Senior I to Junior II.—Vivian Bailey, Helena Runnalls, Winnie Jones, Junior I to Senior I.—George Runnalls, Irene Cranston.

Primer—Lorne Bailey. Number on roll 30. Mary Vogan, teacher.

Promotion Examinations Stirling Public School

Fourth Room

Sr. III to Jr. IV
David Lamb (H)
Blanche Hadley (H)
Tommy Ward
Nellie Tulloch
Aubrey Sutcliffe
Duncan Marshall
Morley Keegan
Gabriel Murray
Clinton McGee
Letha Martin
Marion Seales
Willmore Morton
Earl Phillips
Frank Gould
Jack Fitzpatrick
Agnes McGrath
James McGrath
Grace Wheeler (R)
Alicia Spry (R)
Jean Sine (R)

E. T. WILLIAMS, Teacher

Third Room

Jr. III to Sr. III
Florence Wright
Wilbert Christie
Maurice Bell
Freda Thompson
Harold Chambers
Mary Hulin
Jessie Mott
Verna Sine (R)
Arthur Murray (R)
Burton Conley (R)

Sr. II to Jr. III
Dorothy Morton (H)
Irene Bailey (H)
Frank McGrath (H)
Madeleine Shea (H)
Ellis Hoard
Florence Eggleton
Bernadette McGee
Ned Potts
Carl Cook
Edna Dingwall
Myrtle McMurray
Mary Belshaw
Florence Barker
Gertrude Letts
Rosa Spry
Florence Bailey (R)
Bernice Belshaw (R)
Oniligh Vanallen (R)
Conley Ackers (R)
Vernon Eggleton (R)

KATIE R. KENNEDY, Teacher

Second Room

Jr. II to Sr. II
Louie Favers (H)
Cecil Christie (H)
Kenneth Murray (H)
Donald Leonard (H)
Helen Bailey
Fergus Murray
Caleb Marshall
James Hulin
Floyd Gould
Jack Bailey
Harry Cooke
Lorne Anderson
William Letts
Beatrice Moynes

Sr. Ist. to Jr. II
Florence Faires (H)
Pauline Bailey (H)
Catherine Simpson (H) } equal
Patricia Shea
Ivan Martin
Ernest Cain

M. A. PARK, Teacher

First Room

To II Room
Geneva Wright (H)
Peggy Murray (H)
Margaret Walt (H)
Georgia Green (H)
Graham Seales (H)
Grace Wright (H)
Donald Ward
Willie Bowen
Mary Griffin (R)

To Sr. Primer
Charlie Favers (H)
Lillian McConnell (H)
Bessie Bird (H)
Marjorie Knox (H)
Colin Fox
George Seaborn
Bernard Fitzpatrick
Mildred White
Francis Cook
Mary Murray
Doris Tanner (R)
Willie Thompson (R)

Jr. Primer A
Nellie Bowen
Marion Bedford
Bernice Leonard

Jr. Primer B
Grace Ackers
Arthur Gould
Jean Morton
Harry Vandervoort

GLADYS V. MORRIS, Teacher

RAWDON SCHOOLS

S. S. No. 11

Jr. IV.—H. Mack, (H)
Sr. III.—W. Danford
Jr. III.—A. Danford, V. Heagle, H. Mumby
Sr. II.—L. Cook, M. Mumby
Jr. II.—E. Turner, V. Wright, M. Danford
Sr. I.—Martha Danford
Jr. I.—Kenneth Mumby, Kenneth Cook, Gordon Mack, Hiram Lawrence
Pr.—Nellie Wickens

M. B. OSTERHOFF, Teacher

S. S. No. 19

Jr. IV to Sr. IV.—Marjorie Clements 75% (H), Francis Jeffrey 60%
Sr. III to Jr. IV.—Ida Vance 10% (H), Jennie Johnston 70%
Jr. III to Sr. III.—Evelyn Dunkley 59%, Charlie Dunkley 50%
Sr. II to Jr. III.—Helen Clements 63%, Vincent Farrell 53%, Margaret Kingston (R)
To Sr. II.—Theresa Johnston, Rose Cain, Jim Ryan, Lorena Dunkley, Mary Farrell, Norman Broadworth, Leslie Kingston, James Johnston, Vernon Johnston, Donald Cain, Viola McMurray.

A. STOUT, Teacher

SPRING BROOK PUBLIC SCHOOL

Junior IV to Senior IV.—Helen Bateman, George Williams, Hazel Bateman, Maggie Cooney, Peter McKenzie.

III to Junior IV.—Hazel Bird.
Junior III to Senior III.—Maurice Heath, Ruby Johnson, Evelyn Forsyth, Clarence McInroy, Murney Mason, Malcolm Mason.

Junior II to Senior II.—Bruce Joyce, Libbie Jackson, Ryerson Papst, Regie Morgan, Richie Mason.

Junior I to Senior I.—Clayton Burnett, John Fleming, Jack Moore, Hugh Forsyth, Willie Sunderland.
Cora Mosher, teacher.

Address and Presentation

On Friday afternoon a number of the children of School Section No. 19 assembled in the home of their teacher, Miss Agnes Stout, who has accepted a position in Peterboro Public School.

The following address was read and the presentation of an ebony set was made.

To Miss Agnes Stout
Teacher S. S. No. 19, Rawdon.

We, a number of the school children, have gathered here this afternoon to spend another pleasant hour or two together ere you leave for your new school.

We deeply regret your departure from our school, and shall miss you greatly, yet our loss will be another school's gain. You have the respect and goodwill of all and we wish you success wherever you may go.

We ask you to accept this present, not for its value, but as a token of remembrance of the school children of S. S. No. 19.

Signed on behalf of the scholars,
JENNIE DUNKLEY,
JENNIE JOHNSON.

DANGEROUS PLACES ON STREETS BAD POLICY

A woman fell on an icy sidewalk in Cobalt and broke her wrist. She sued the town, claiming negligence and was last week given \$1200 damages by the court. The town contended the walk was regularly sande and there was no negligence. In Bracebridge Mr. Geo. Hines fell on the icy sidewalk and so injured himself that he was bedfast for a long time. When recovering he again fell through a hole in the sidewalk and after a considerable time is still unable to do any work. The town settled with Mr. Hines for \$2,000, and some are inclined to doubt the wisdom of making the settlement. If the Hines case had gone to trial and Mr. Hines had won, is it at all likely a judge would give him as little as \$2000, for his complete loss of business, probably for all time and his painful injuries? My impression is that the town saved at least \$3000 by getting settlement. Let us hope the town also got \$2000 worth of knowledge that is a bad policy to have dangerous places in streets.—Bracebridge Gazette.

Remitting Money by Mail

A SAFE and convenient form of remitting money by mail, not only in Canada but to any part of the world, is by Drafts issued by the Bank of Montreal. These drafts can be cashed at the local bank designated. The cost is nominal.



BANK of MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS
Capital Paid up \$22,000,000
Reserve \$22,000,000
Total Assets in Excess of \$500,000,000

TAN AND SUNBURN

May be quickly relieved by the application of

NYAL FACE CREAM

This soothing application heals the tender skin, restores to smooth texture and dispels tan. Delicately perfumed, and is completely absorbed by the skin leaving no trace. Large and small jars, also for tired aching feet.

Use Nyal Eas' Em

(Borated)

which is cooling, refreshing and antiseptic. Just dust it on with the shaker. 25c a tin.

Nyal's Freckle Lotion

removes freckles and moth patches

J. G. BUTLER, Druggist, Opp. Union Bank
Willards Ice Cream—In Bricks or Bulk
Phone 109, Stirling

BIG COUNTY

Orange Celebration

Stirling, July 12th

SPEAKERS:

H. P. HILL, Ottawa; Rev. A. E. SMART, Tweed;
W. E. TUMMON, P.G.M.; ROBT. COOK, M.P.P.

Dinner will be Served on Grounds

THE G.W.V.A. BAND

of Belleville will head the Procession

Admission to Grounds and Dinner, \$1.00

Admission to Grounds 35c. Dinner for Children under 12, 40c.
Admission: Vehicles 25c. No admission for Children under 12.

A GRAND CONCERT

will be given in the Opera House in the evening.

Tickets on sale at McGuire's Store

The Way to Save

It is the systematic regularity with which you make small deposits, rather than the occasional banking of a considerable amount, that steadily builds up a substantial financial backing.

Get the habit of definitely depositing. Three dollars saved every week, with interest at 3% compounded semi-annually, in five years will amount to \$841.02.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Stirling Branch

W. S. Martin, Manager

Branch also at Spring Brook

EFFICIENT FARMING

Red Raspberry Culture.

Red raspberries are produced on the wood which grows during the previous year. Right after harvest the old canes should be pruned out to give the new wood a chance to develop to better advantage. The old wood harbors insect pests and fungous diseases and should be burned to destroy them. Raspberry patches are sometimes ruined because cane blight, anthracnose or cane borers obtain a start. It pays to control these troubles as much as possible by clean culture and the destruction of diseased and pest-ridden canes.

Cane blight causes the fruiting canes to wilt and die. It often occurs just before harvest time when there are good prospects of a crop. Such canes must be cut off close to the ground and burned. We have seen the blight spread half way down a row and kill every fruiting cane. And the remainder of the row would be healthy and produce a heavy yield of fruit. The control of this disease is not fully understood and it makes extensive red raspberry growing rather risky.

Anthracnose causes grayish spots with purple margins near the base of canes. It is a common trouble but we have not seen it appear as often as cane blight. Three applications of lime-sulphur have proven to be of some value in controlling anthracnose. A mixture of two and a half gallons of lime-sulphur to fifty gallons of water is used when the leaves start. A mixture of one and a quarter gallons to fifty can be applied when the shoots are five or six inches high. The same is used again before blossoming time.

About June the female cane borer may puncture raspberry canes near the tips and lay eggs in the incisions. The little worms that hatch burrow down into the pith and cause the canes to die. When the infested canes are seen to wilt the tips containing the worms should be clipped off and burned. The prompt burning of the old canes after the fruiting season is also of value in destroying the pest. There are several other insects and fungous diseases which slightly injure red raspberries but the above are the only ones that have caused us losses. It seems as if considerable more scientific investigation of raspberry insects and diseases will be necessary before the production of berries on a large scale will be attempted by the average farmer.

Red raspberry canes will grow very tall on rich soil and they must be cut back to a height of about five feet, or supported by a wire stretched between two posts. If they are not cut back they will produce a heavier crop for a short time, but when they are pruned back the fruiting period extends over a longer period. The suckers that grow between the rows should be taken out or the patch will soon be a tangle of growth and the fruit very difficult to harvest.

When red raspberries are grown in hills all but about six of the most sturdy canes are pruned out. If too many canes are left it is apt to result in a growth of spindly canes the next year and the fruit may be small and lacking in quality. It sometimes seems like a waste to take out any of the thick healthy canes capable of fruiting the next year, but experience proves that the crop does not pay as well when this pruning is neglected.

If the pruning is all done in the fall it saves work during the spring, but even then it pays to go through the patch in the spring and note if any of the canes are broken down or diseased. If these are found they must be promptly removed and burned. If the canes are not headed back in the fall or properly supported, many of them may be broken down by snows and heavy winds. In our experience rabbits will not injure raspberry canes but they are very greedy for blackberry canes during the winter and will often do severe injury to them.

Among the varieties of red raspberries the Outhbert meets with the most favor. The canes grow tall and vigorous and produce abundant crops of large red berries. They are excellent in flavor when eaten fresh and make the finest of jams for winter. For the commercial berry patch it is hard to beat and for this reason we would recommend it in preference to all other varieties.

The home berry patch is of greater value to the farmer. Fruit of some kind is needed on the farmer's table all seasons. We know of few crops of fruit that can be produced quicker or with more pleasure than red raspberries. They are so expensive on the market that a farmer will seldom feel able to buy them for eating. And the quality of the berries which have been tested during transportation is never equal to the home-raised fruit. Raspberries and currants for breakfast are possible on the farm, but in the city cost prevents their frequent use.

Make the Skim-Milk Pay.

Skim-milk has, in the past, been regarded as a product only fit to be fed to calves or hogs. True, it makes excellent feed for these animals but it does not bring in actual cash to the

farmer. How can this product be converted into ready cash? Several means to turn skim-milk into cash have been tried but as yet none seem to compare with the manufacture of some form of skim-milk cheese.

At the mention of manufacturing cheese the average farmer thinks immediately of an elaborate factory with high-priced equipment. Such equipment, although it makes the work easier, is not essential. Experimental results have shown that just as good results can be obtained on the farm, with the equipment available, as can be obtained in the modern cheese factory. The main reason for the good reliable product of the cheese factory is the extreme care that is exercised in all operations. In other words, the human element is the controlling factor in the production of good or inferior cheese.

Although some cheddar or Canadian cheese is made from skim-milk it is best utilized in the production of either the cottage cheese or the so-called pimento cheese.

In the home manufacture of cottage cheese the clean, wholesome skim-milk is placed in sterile containers and removed to a warm place, one about seventy-two deg. F., and left there until it is well curdled. It usually requires about forty-eight hours for the milk to become well curdled. When the milk is well curdled it is broken up into small pieces of uniform size. The broken curd is then placed on the stove and brought up to about ninety deg. F. This heating process should be very slow, taking from thirty to forty minutes. When the desired point, ninety degrees F., is reached the temperature is kept constant until the whey appears clear.

It requires about fifteen minutes for the whey to separate from the curd. When the separation is complete the whey is withdrawn and the curd placed in muslin sacks and allowed to drain. The curd, when thoroughly drained, is salted at the rate of one pound of salt to one hundred pounds of curd. If a better quality of product is desired, cream should be added to the drained curd at the rate of one ounce to each pound of curd. This mixture is then salted at the same rate as the plain cheese.

The product, cottage cheese, is then placed in some manufactured containers or moulded into balls weighing one pound and wrapped in cellophane. In this form cottage cheese finds a ready market in practically all groceries and meat markets at from ten to fifteen cents per pound. At this figure the manufacture of cottage cheese is profitable.

Another way of utilizing the skim-milk profitably is to make cream pimento cheese. This cheese requires some manufactured products, such as rennet and artificial cheese coloring, in its making. To make this variety of cheese, take about thirty pounds of skim-milk—care must be exercised to make sure that the milk is clean; if any doubt exists it is best to pasteurize the milk—and bring it to a temperature of about seventy-two degrees F. Add about half a pint of clean sour milk and mix it in thoroughly. Next take two cubic centimeters of cheese color and mix it in thoroughly. After the color has been mixed in, add one c.c. of rennet and mix it in well. Allow the whole mixture to coagulate overnight; the following morning turn the coagulated mixture into muslin sacks and allow it to drain. When the curd has drained sufficiently, turn it out of the sacks into a pan and mix with salt and pepper to suit the taste. One small can of pimento should then be ground fine and mixed into the cheese. This operation completes the product. It can then be placed in suitable containers or sold by the bulk. This variety of cheese is more profitable than cottage cheese as it brings from thirty to forty cents per pound.

The cream pimento cheese will keep a long time even though it is not placed on ice. However, both brands of cheese are much better if used immediately or at least as soon as they are thoroughly cooled.

It Occurs Every Day.

"Were you trying to catch that train sir?" he asked pompously. The panting would-be passenger eyed him balefully for a second before he hissed in reply: "Oh, no; I merely wanted to chase it out of the station."

Clovers are our best soil builders. They enrich the soil while getting a living from it.

Four saws are not too many for the average farm—a hand-saw for fine work, one for rough jobs, a good buck-saw, and a saw for big logs. If the big logs are many, add a buzz-saw to the list and make the number five.

In making pen divisions in the barn for young animals, an attractive plan is to use the heavy woven wire manufactured for reinforcement in concrete work. The wire is strong enough for all purposes, and the open, roomy effect it creates in the barn is liked by those who have installed it. It is sanitary. When prospective buyers call, the animals show up well.

Poultry

Cockereels that are saved for breeding require fully as much attention as pullets as these males must also make a steady, vigorous growth if they are to be the kind of birds suitable for breeding. Cockereels should be culled frequently after they have reached the breeder age and this culling should be continued throughout the season until the birds remaining are all good enough to head breeding pens either on the home farm or in the hands of other poultrymen.

It is best not to isolate the cockereels entirely from the mature hens or old males. A large flock of cockereels penned together will be apt to fight and this may cause serious blemishes that will injure the sale of the birds for breeders. They can be allowed to run with a few mature hens and one or more cock birds. The old cock will keep down the fighting instincts of the cockereels and they will be more subdued in disposition and more satisfactory as breeders when they are placed with hens or pullets in the spring.

However, a large flock of cockereels should not be permitted to range with pullets which are being developed rapidly as egg producers. These young males are rough around the feed hoppers and it is bad for the pullets.

Cockereels need a balanced ration. They must have the kind of food which produces bone and muscle as well as fat. The poultryman wishes his cockereels to attain size in order that they may transmit that characteristic to their offspring. The large quantity of feathers which the bird grows need the material in a balanced ration so that the feathering process will proceed rapidly. Corn should not be fed exclusively to the breeding

cockereels, but it should be combined with boiled oats, sour milk and wheat screenings when they can be obtained. A dry mash containing bran in large quantities will be useful in promoting rapid growth. Ground bone and beef scrap are of special value and very necessary when there is not an abundance of sour milk. Green food is important in all kinds of green food and it must be supplied. The ration that is good for the growing pullets is good for the cockereels and just because the pullets are to produce eggs is no reason why they should receive heavy feeding and the cockereels should get along on rations. There is little danger in over-feeding growing cockereels if they are given a variety of food. There is a danger of over-feeding them and first, a collection of partially stunted birds to go into the breeding pens next spring.

As good a place as any man ever found for praying for a good harvest is down on the knees between the rows of garden stuff.

To prevent plants from drying during a drought, cover the ground immediately around them with lawn clippings. These should be removed at night in order to allow the dew, or a possible shower, to soak up the ground.

When planting cucumbers, put a few seeds of nasturtiums in each hill. This will keep all bugs and lice from the plants and also keep moisture around the roots of cucumbers. I have tried it for three years. Last year when everybody's plants were drying up during that hot, dry spell, mine were green and fresh.

Educational Value of Preparing Exhibits for the Fair.

The Fair! What does it mean to you? "Fair" is a very old noun. With variations in spelling, it exists in many languages.

"Fair" is akin to the ancient "feast" and therefore cousin in some degree to the more modern "feast" and "festival" and the like.

Always and everywhere it has carried the away-from-work idea. It has always been pretty much what we mean nowadays by "holiday," though not what that word meant originally. "Holiday" was "holy day," and sacred. "Fair" has always been secular—a wholly human sort of thing.

Fair time is playtime. That it always was, that it always will be, to most people, that it always will be. But for every play there must be players and two kinds of them, too—players who play playfully and players who play laboriously, more or less, for the entertainment of the others.

What They Go For.

And "the fair" has a very different meaning for the two classes. The big bunch goes to have a good time, to be care-free, to drink red lemonade and throw confetti and foot stink horns; to get the glint of twinkling horse heels on a saffron track; to see the broad-backed jacks, the prettily packed ladies and jams, the big pumpkins, the intricate needlework, the full-filled ears of corn, and to mill around, going nowhere in particular and not caring especially if they never get there.

But, with it all, they are getting a sugar-coated education. The fair is a university in which the festive students soak up science unawares.

Then there must be the other kind of players—the ones who "put on the show"—the professors and instructors and tutors in this most academic of dating of academics. And there has to be somewhere a sort of teachers' college for these people. There are, in fact, lots of normal schools for fair professors, but the Dominion Department of Agriculture is the graduate college. And one of the queer things is that any boy or girl still in the grammar grades of the public school may be doing post-graduate work in getting things ready for the fair.

Importance of Getting Ready.

Too many people, the Department experts say, do not know how much depends on preparing exhibits in the right way, on getting the pig or calf or corn or canned stuff in just the right shape to show to the best advantage. One of the boys' club workers told a story in point:

"One of our club boys," he says, "grew an acre of mighty good corn and entered an exhibit in the county fair. There were four prizes, but he couldn't get even the fourth one. The judge simply did not like the corn and made no explanation. The boy was disappointed—not rebellious, but he wanted to know why his good corn couldn't get a prize. I went over to his biggest corn field and asked him how others had their corn. He pointed out the best ear, I said, 'If you had ten like this, you could win a prize.'"

"Well, that boy went back home and carefully examined every ear of his corn. He found only nine that he thought were as good as the one I had pointed out. He went back through the whole pile again and finally found the tenth ear. He sent those ten ears to the National Fair and won first prize. Do you see? Knowing a little of how to prepare

the exhibit made a National winner out of a corn crop that was an 'also ran' at the county fair."

Manicuring the Pig.

Now, the boy who is preparing a pig or a calf for the fair has a more complicated task than the one who enters some corn. With the corn boy, the whole problem is selecting the right ears. With the others it is not only selecting the right individual, but doing a great many things to put that individual in the best possible form, and to keep it so.

Weeks or even months in advance of the fair, the boy must start getting his calf or pig tame. At a particular time it may be necessary to pare the pig's toenails so that he will stand up straight without too much bend at the pasterns. But he must be careful not to pare them too close. A limping pig is not likely to be a prize-winner. Several weeks before the fair he should trim the hair out of the pig's ears, being careful to do it in such a way that the ears will not be irregular in outline. He should provide a clean wallow for the pig to keep the hair and skin soft and pliable—and he ought to know that trick of the trade that a little oil on the surface of the water helps a great deal; also that a little linseed meal, properly fed to the pig, puts a peculiar gloss on the hair.

He must remember to have the right kind of crate ready in plenty of time. Many boys have failed to get their pigs to the fair, because when the time came to ship, there was no crate.

The department has special sets of specifications for pig crates, calf crates and others. A very important thing to remember in connection with the crate is that the pig grows at a pretty rapid clip. The crate must be built big enough for the pig, not when the crate is made, but allowing for growth between then and fair time. And it must not be big enough to permit the pig to turn around. The boy must remember that the pig should not be fed just before shipping. No matter how much the little rascal craves for corn, he must not be indulged. If he is fed, he is very likely to get sick on the train and go through the whole fair in a droopy, drowsy, unprized-looking way.

Prizes Are Not All.

These are just a few of the things that must be remembered in preparing a pig for the fair. And there are equally as many with regard to the calf, or the dairy cow, or the poultry, or any of the things, practically, that the boy or girl, man or woman, wants to exhibit at the fair.

Even with all the care possible, the animal or other product may not be a prize winner. There can't be prizes for every exhibitor. The fair that tries to arrange things so that everybody can get a prize does not amount to much, usually. It does not mean anything to win a prize when you are the only exhibitor in your class. The prize is not the main thing, after all. To be sure the boys and girls and men and women who get things ready for the fair are contributing to an education for the public—but the main thing for them is the education they get for themselves.

"Take part in the contest," say the experts, "for your own sake. You will have a better pig, a better calf, a better pound of butter, a better can of peaches next year by reason of having exhibited this year, whether you win or not. And with proper attention to preparation, the prizes are sure to come, too, sooner or later."

The Sunday School Lesson

JULY 10.

Saul the Pharisee, Acts 7: 54; 8: 3, 22; 3, 4; 26: 4, 5, 9, 10. Golden Text—1 Tim. 1: 15.

Connecting Links—The Jewish sects with the word of life, the story of Jesus' ministry of love and of his death and resurrection. The fire was not extinguished, but stirred and spread into a great and widening flame.

22: 3, 4. Zealous toward God. It was from the steps of the castle of Antonia in Jerusalem, after he had been rescued from the mob which would have taken his life, that Paul spoke these words. He gives his persecutors credit for being "zealous toward God," zealous for the Jewish faith, as he himself had been before he believed in Christ. He recalls his student days, and his mistaken zeal, and then tells the story, the amazing story, of his conversion.

26: 4, 5. After the strictest sect. The Pharisees were undoubtedly very strict in the law and formal regulations and use of words and phrases. In all these strict observances Paul had been instructed. Now he had come to see that salvation and right-living did not depend upon them, but upon faith and following the example of Jesus Christ. He had been zealous for the law, but now he was free. So, he wrote in one of his epistles, "With freedom did Christ set us free; stand fast, therefore, and be not entangled again in a yoke of bondage" (Gal. 6: 1).

The Pharisees mistook strict observance of rules and laws for true religion. There is the same danger today. There are many good people among us who would build a hedge of laws and rules about the Church. Their teaching is largely made up of commands and prohibitions. With our rules and laws, our commands and prohibitions may be good in their place, they must never take the first place. The first place is for Jesus Christ, and for Him alone. Let us beware of Pharisaism.

26: 9, 10. I verily thought. Paul confesses that he was sincere, and there is no doubt that he was. He thought he ought to persecute and destroy the followers of Jesus. He thought their teaching was wrong, and believed he was serving God in fighting against it. His experience proves that sincerity is not a guarantee of truth and right. Sincerity and zealousness may be very much in the wrong.

Application.

Conscience is not by any means an infallible guide. Saul acted according to the dictates of his conscience, for undoubtedly he regarded the suppression of Christianity as a religious duty. A conscience untrained may be as dangerous as a conscience disordered. No ship without a compass, no man without a conscience. There is no magnetic needle which points with exactness towards the north. It may be diverted from its proper direction by the magnetism of the atmosphere, of the ship's cargo, or even by the sails in the mast. So the conscience is not an infallible guide; it needs to be adjusted and enlightened.

But the persecution, which began with Stephen's death, only served to hasten the spread of the gospel, for they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word. Fleeing from their persecutors, they carried

Sheep Notes

If sheep raisers only realized the benefits and satisfaction from dipping their sheep, no compulsory law would be required to make them enthusiastic and persistent in the practice of dipping.

The benefits are twofold; first, all vermin and skin troubles can be largely cured or prevented, which has a marked effect in improving the health and feeding gains of the flock; and second, the quality of the wool is improved and its growth stimulated. Shearing tests have demonstrated that well-dipped sheep will give from a pound to a pound and a half more wool per fleece than if not dipped.

While the spring dipping after shearing with an arsenical dip is very important to give the flock, including the young lambs, a clean bill, the autumn dipping is still more important and should never be omitted.

Care should be taken to follow the directions which come with the dip in its preparation, and means taken to see that the whole sheep, with the exception of eyes and nostrils, gets a good application. There is really only one way to dip, and that is by submersion in a tank sufficiently deep to cover the animal standing on its feet. While for a small flock, as an emergency measure, a molasses hoghead with a foot cut off one end may be used, the proper and economical vessel is a vat built about 8 inches wide at the bottom, 3 1/2 feet deep and flaring to 20 inches wide, with one end projecting to make an incline up which the sheep may walk after submersion. A draining platform with tight bottom which will hold two or three sheep should be so arranged that when the sheep is assisted out upon the dip from its wool will run from the platform back into the tank. The dip should be made with warm water and allowed to cool to 100 deg. F. before being used, after which it will cool rapidly.

Any time after September 1 is a good time to dip. A breezy bright day is naturally best, but if, for any reason, dipping is delayed, further delay waiting for just the right day is inadvisable. Particularly when poison dips are used, the sheep should be kept off ground affording any pasture until their fleeces have ceased dripping.

Any time after September 1 is a good time to dip. A breezy bright day is naturally best, but if, for any reason, dipping is delayed, further delay waiting for just the right day is inadvisable. Particularly when poison dips are used, the sheep should be kept off ground affording any pasture until their fleeces have ceased dripping.

ping, three or four hours at least being required.

Plans of dipping tanks and full information as to dips and methods may be obtained from the Sheep and Goats Division, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Control of Late Blight.

Spray before Late Blight appears. Once blight has appeared, spraying is of no value. Spraying once is almost as useless as not spraying at all.

Spray five times, commencing about the middle of July; repeat end of July, middle of August, end of August and middle of September.

Spray before rainy periods; once the spray mixture has thoroughly dried on the leaves it will not wash off.

Spray from the tops down and from below up. Use good pressure, cover the whole plant. Half spraying will not pay; don't waste your time and money proving it; Experimental Farms have already proved it.

Spraying pays a dividend every year. It increases the yield. It prevents storage rot. Late Blight reduced the crop on the average during a five-years' period by 130 1/2 bushels per acre. Late Blight caused a loss of 21.3 per cent. of the crop from digging time to the following April. You may—the country cannot afford to do without spraying. Do your duty. Don't try spraying potatoes with lime sulphur; it is worse than useless.

Home-made Bordeaux beats factory-made Bordeaux.

The standard Bordeaux mixture is made by using 4 pounds to 6 pounds blue-stone, 4 pounds lime, to 40 imperial gallons of water. (To control the potato beetle, add to each 40 gallons Bordeaux mixture 8 ounces Paris green and 1 1/2 pounds arsenate of lead paste.) Ask for directions how to prepare Bordeaux mixture.

Hand-spraying an acre (four applications) costs from \$3 to \$4 per acre; spraying with one-cylinder horse pump costs \$3.60 per acre; while spraying with a two-cylinder horse pump costs \$6.60 per acre. The use of the last resulted in a net profit of \$41.02 per acre. The most efficient hand-sprayer yielded \$26 profit per acre. The best sprayer to use is the one that gives high pressure, is of rigid construction, and lacks unnecessary complications.

COAL STRIKE ENDS BY GIVING MINERS SHARE IN INDUSTRY'S PROFITS

Eighty-Eight Days' Stoppage of Mining Resulted in Gradual Crippling of Manufacturing Plants of the United Kingdom—Government Subsidy of £10,000,000.

A despatch from London says:—Britain's great coal strike, one of the most protracted and costly to the nation in modern times, was settled on Tuesday at a conference of the Government, the mine owners and the miners. Unless there is some hitch it is expected that a number of mines will begin operations on Monday. But it will be many weeks before enough coal will be available for some of the big industrial plants to get under way, or before the railroads can resume anything like their normal service.

Broadly speaking, the miners have given up their demand for a national pool and nationalization. The mine owners, on the other hand, forego their determination to cut wages in the drastic manner which originally brought about the strike, and which, in some cases, amounted to 45 per cent. reductions. The Government is expected to grant \$50,000,000 subsidy.

DeVALERA CANNOT GO TO LONDON

Acceptance of Invitation to Conference is Impossible, He Says.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The proposal of Mr. Lloyd George for a conference in London on the Irish question between representatives of Southern and Northern Ireland and the British Government is impossible of acceptance in its present form.

This declaration is made by Eamonn de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, in reply to Sir James' notification that he cannot meet Mr. de Valera in a preliminary conference in Dublin.

Mr. de Valera's letter is quoted by The Irish Bulletin, organ of the Daily Eireann, as follows:

"I greatly regret that you cannot come to a conference in Dublin Monday. Mr. Lloyd George's proposal, because of its implications, is impossible of acceptance in its present form. Our political differences ought to be adjusted, and can, I believe, be adjusted on Irish soil. But it is obvious that in the negotiation of peace with Great Britain the Irish delegation ought not to be divided, but should act as a unit on some common principle."

All four Southern Unionists, Earl Middleton, Sir Maurice Dockrell, Sir Robert H. Woods and Andrew Jameson, have accepted Mr. de Valera's invitation for a conference at the Mansion House, Dublin, Monday, which will presumably form a prelude to a further reply by de Valera to the British Prime Minister.

The refusal of Sir James Craig to attend, however, it is contended, will detract from the importance of the conference, and many Unionists here regard the invitation to the Ulster Premier as "mistaken tactics" on the part of the Republican leader.

Hon. W. H. Taft, former United States President, is appointed Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court.

Lord Byng of Vimy, Canada's new Governor-General, is to land at Quebec on August 11.

SHACKLETON STARTS IN AUGUST ON NEW VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

A despatch from London says:—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who commanded the British Antarctic expedition in 1907-09—which reached within 97 miles of the South Pole—and also the Antarctic expedition in 1914-16, will be the leader on a new voyage of discovery, covering 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the Southern Atlantic, the Pacific and Antarctic Seas. He will sail from the port of London at the end of August in a 200-ton ship, brigantine rigged, named "The Quest." He will have with him a small picked staff, including six companions of former Polar expeditions.

The expedition, which will be called the Shackleton-Rossett Oceanographical and Antarctic Expedition, will be financed by John Queller Rossett, of Agriculture Research, and Frederick Becker, a well-known paper manufacturer. "The Quest" will be equipped for every branch of scientific research. She will carry a complete hydrographic survey and soundings, and will touch at various little-known islands, where the flora and fauna and geographical structure will be studied and photographed. A specially constructed seaplane will be taken, and air currents will be charted.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Dawson, Y.T.—Silver ore valued at more than \$500,000 reached here recently. It was the first 200 tons from the Keno Hill camp, which was producing last year in promising style. There is a total of 2,500 tons valued at nearly \$750,000 waiting shipment at Mayo Landing. A new find at Keno is reported, and it is said to be of the richest ore found there. The ore is said to be tetrahedrite.

Victoria, B.C.—Federal and provincial government reports show that British Columbia contains approximately half of the saw-timber of Canada. The total value of the forest products of this province for the year 1920 was \$92,628,807, as against \$70,285,994 for the previous year. The value of the lumber cut advanced by nearly sixteen millions, while the increase in the value of pulp and paper amounted to over nine millions.

Edmonton, Alta.—Carrying banking accommodation for the first time into the northern oil district, the Union Bank of Canada will open a branch at Fort Smith, in latitude sixty degrees north. It is not to be expected that the Fort Smith Branch of the Union Bank can become a profitable venture, particularly in its initial stages, but it is characteristic of Canadian banking that the banker should accompany the forerunner of civilization and development in any movement tending towards national progress.

Regina, Sask.—The establishment of a municipal air harbor is now all but an accomplished fact, and of two sites submitted by the city to the Canadian Air Force Association, the association selected one comprising about one hundred acres. All that remains to complete arrangements is the receiving and erection of the Besenau hangar, which has been reserved for Regina by the Canadian Air Board.

Winnipeg, Man.—A pulp berth, consisting of 718 square miles of lake and timber lands, just east of Lake Winnipeg, has been awarded to J. D. McArthur, representing the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Co. Under the agreement, a pulp and paper mill, to cost at least \$1,000,000, must be constructed within three years. The company proposes to construct a two-machine mill

with a daily capacity of 125 tons, but the building will be so constructed that machinery can be added to double its normal daily capacity.

Ottawa, Ont.—The value of lighter-than-air aircraft for forestry patrol and similar work in Canada will, it is expected, be demonstrated during the present flying season by several Canadian lumbering firms, working in co-operation with the Canadian Air Board. The machines, which are equipped with 100-horsepower Rolls-Royce engines, will be loaned to the various companies interested in the experiment by the Air Board. It is expected that eight complete machines will be in operation in different parts of the Dominion during the year.

Montreal, Que.—The Howard Smith paper mills at Cornwall have opened their new bleached sulphite mill, with a capacity of 70 tons of sulphite per day. The pulp will be manufactured from pulpmud cut on the Company's limits purchased last year in the Gaspé Peninsula. The erection of this mill makes the company independent of other sulphite companies for its supplies, and, with its raw material, puts it in a position to manufacture high-grade paper to the best advantage.

St. John, N.B.—The twelve lumber mills and two pulp mills owned and operated by the Fraser Co., Ltd., are operating at full capacity, as well as all the sawmills. The daily output of the company's plants amounts to approximately 230 tons of pulp and 1,200,000 feet of long lumber, as well as shingles, laths and boxwoods.

Sydney, N.S.—At least one million tons of Cape Breton coal will be shipped to the Montreal market this summer, according to Alex. Dick, general sales manager, Dominion Coal Co. This company has already shipped to Montreal this year, by water, 150,000 tons, or as much as was sent up the St. Lawrence during the whole of 1920.

St. John's, Nfld.—It is understood that Spain has increased the import duty on salted codfish from Norway to the extent of two dollars per quintal in retaliation of the Norwegian Prohibition Act, which prevents the importation of wine from Spain. This will create a stimulus to the Newfoundland cod market.

Canada's War Veterans Receive Pay at Par

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Militia Department will still continue to exchange at par, pay and allowances received by soldiers in English currency although the conditions surrounding the privilege have been made much more stringent. It was considered that it would have been unfair to soldiers who might still be paid in English money to cancel the privilege. Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, said on Wednesday.

Orphan Takes 4,000-Mile Journey

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—Her baggage consisting of two letters, dealing with her father's war record, three-year-old Winnipeg Josephine McKinley passed through here on Tuesday on the C.P.R. transcontinental train en route to her uncle's home in Swift Current, Sask. From her far-away home in Glasgow, Scotland, to the Canadian West, over 4,000 miles, the little orphan has only the kindly directions of train and steamship officials to guide her.

Make Your Own Violin.

Take two tin cans, attach them to the opposite ends of a piece of wood, and run a D or A violin string from one can to the other.

The cans will supply the resonance that is furnished usually by the body of the violin. Of course, the range will not be as great as when four strings are used, but if you use either of the medium-toned strings, you will be able to play almost any tune.

In the Southern States or America it is a common thing for people to make rough musical instruments. At harvest festivals in Georgia, one or more days are set apart for contests at which people, many from remote mountain regions, play these homemade contrivances for prizes, singly or in groups.

Ulster's Parliament.

Friends of Ireland on both sides of the ocean are glad that the opening of the Ulster Parliament, attended by the King and Queen, was accomplished without mishap. There was no note of defiance in the solemn proceedings. The address of the King breathed no spirit of bitterness or anger. He was in the right in declaring that the English-speaking world desires nothing more heartily than a cessation of the strife that has rent the Emerald Isle and set the hand of brother against brother these many mournful years. The Ulster Parliament is not created to vaunt a superiority of political condition or to monopolize official favor for the loyalists. It stands as a beacon to the day of amity and true concord among Irishmen of every creed and faction. It stands as a symbol of the hope of unity.



Lord Morris appeared before the Cattle Embargo Commission and advocated the raising of the cattle embargo.

Walrus-hunters paint their boats white to resemble cakes of ice.

UNITED STATES RAISES TARIFF WALL

STILL HIGHER IN NEW BILL

Principle of Protection is Restored—New Bill Lessens Import Duty on Wheat—Duty Raised on Other Farm Products.

A despatch from Washington says:—The new Republican Tariff Bill restoring the principle of protection to American industry and completely revising the Underwood-Simmons tariff for nearly eight years on the statute books, was introduced in the House on Wednesday by Representative Fordney of Michigan, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Some features of the Permanent Tariff Bill of particular interest to Canada follow:

The duty on wheat, which was 35 cents per bushel in the Emergency Tariff Law, is reduced to 25 cents, which was the Payne-Aldrich rate. Canadian wheat came in free under the Underwood Act.

The duty of 15 cents per bushel on corn in the Emergency Act, which was the same as the Payne-Aldrich Law, is retained, corn having been on the free list in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of two cents per

pound on fresh beef and veal, which is the same as in the Emergency Law. Butter is given a duty of eight cents per pound, which is an increase from the rate of six cents in both the Emergency Law and the Payne-Aldrich Law, and from the rate of two and one-half cents in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of six cents per dozen on eggs, as compared with five cents in the Payne-Aldrich Law. Onions are given a duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds, as against 50 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in the Underwood Act and 40 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in both the Payne-Aldrich and the Emergency Acts.

The duty on potatoes is made 42 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds in the Payne-Aldrich Law and 25 cents per bushel in the Emergency Law. Potatoes were on the free list in the Underwood Law. Increased duties are provided for olives and almonds at the request of California growers.

SEND WOOL TO EUROPE IN FUTURE

Duty Imposed by the United States Prevents Canadian Export.

A despatch from Washington says:—Canadian wool, which forms one of the chief exports of the Dominion to the United States, probably will be sent to Europe in future, owing to the recent duty imposed by the Emergency Tariff Act on wool shipments, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The United States hitherto has been the outlet for approximately half of the Canadian clip.

Extremely low prices are being paid for wool at country points in Canada, the report adds, and it is said that large quantities of raw wool are being sold at from six to twelve cents a pound. The highest price paid for the best wool is approximately 33 cents.

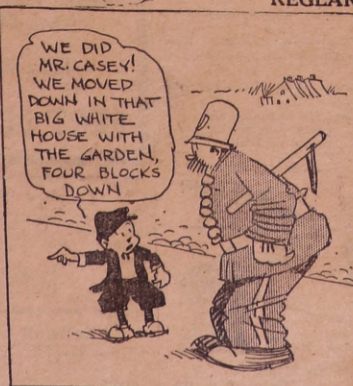
Canadian wool interests will be obliged to find other markets for an exportable surplus amounting to about 7,500,000 pounds, or 50 per cent. of the whole wool clip, it is stated.

There is sufficient power in one gram of radium to raise a battleship of 28,000 tons, one hundred feet in the air.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.88; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85; No. 3 Northern, \$1.82; No. 4 wheat, \$1.70.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48¢; No. 3 CW, 45¢; extra No. 1 feed, 45¢; No. 1 feed, 43¢; No. 2 feed, 42¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75¢; No. 4 CW, 70¢; rejected, 65¢; feed, 64¢.
All the above in store, Fort William.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75¢; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42¢.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.57, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.43 to \$1.45, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malt, 65 to 70¢, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, according to freights outside.
Cheese—New, large, 18½ to 19½¢; twins, 19 to 20¢; triplets, 19½ to 21½¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 33½ to 34½¢; triplets, 34½ to 35¢; new Stilton, 21 to 22¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26¢; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 32 to 33¢; cooking, 22 to 24¢.
Margarine—22 to 24¢.
Eggs—No. 1, 39¢; selects, 41 to 42¢; cartons, 43 to 44¢.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$2.85 to \$3; prints, \$2.40 to \$2.50.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22¢.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 20 to 21¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 15-section case.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38¢; heavy, 30 to 31¢; cooked, 50 to 55¢; rolls, 27 to 28¢; cottage rolls, 28 to 29¢; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47¢; backs, boneless, 42 to 47¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19½¢; clear bellies, 19½¢.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 14½ to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 15½ to 16¢; Shortening tierces, 11 to 11½¢; tubs, 11½ to 12¢; pails, 12 to 12½¢; prints, 14 to 14½¢.
Good heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$4 to \$5; calves, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6; lambs, yearlings, \$8 to \$8.50; do, spring, \$13 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$12; do, weighed off cars, \$12.25; do, f.o.b., \$11.25; do, country points, \$1.
Montreal.
Ont., Can. West, No. 2, 61 to 62¢; No. 3, 56 to 57¢. Flour, Man. Spring wheat, 90 lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$25.25. Shorts, \$27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$21 to \$22. Cheese, finest eastern, 16½¢. Butter, choice, creamery, 32 to 35¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50¢. Eggs, selected, 40¢. Hogs, \$6.50 to \$13; calves, \$3 to \$6; lambs, \$6 to \$8, and common cattle, \$1 to \$4.

REGULAR FILLERS—By Gene Byrnes



Hardware, Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds, Etc.

FLOUR AND FEED—
 Purify Flour.....\$5.75
 Crushed Oats, per 100.....\$2.00
 Blue Ground Oats.....\$2.00
 In stock.....\$1.95
 Whole Oats, 3 bush. to bag.....\$1.95
 Bran, per bag \$1.50; per ton.....\$31.00
 Shorts, per bag \$1.60; per ton.....\$31.00
 Extra for delivery in Village.....10c bag

EUREKA SPRAYERS
 This year we are again handling the Eureka Sprayers. We have a complete stock at prices that will interest you. The large Sprayer, made of galvanized iron with a brass pump on the side, at.....\$8.75 each
 Tin Hand Sprayers, painted red with glass funnel, at.....\$1.50 each
 Tin continuous Sprayers with brass nozzle, at.....\$1.30 each
 Tin Hand Sprayers, common,.....90c each
 Cow Spray, the kind you always use, or should use. Creonoid that keeps the flies away, at.....\$1.25 per gallon

MACHINE OIL—We have a large stock of Machine Oil on hand and we are going to sell it at a bargain as long as it lasts. The price will be 50 cents per gallon.

GLASS—We went over our prices last weekend practically cut them in two. If you are building or need Glass we want a chance to quote you our prices before you buy as we know we can save you money. We prime the sash and Glaze free of charge.

Bargain List to Clear
 1—30-gal. Milk Can.....\$14.00
 1—40-gal. Milk Can.....17.00
 1 only top for 3 hole Perfection On Stove, at \$5.00

WHITE LEAD AND OIL

Genuine Elephant White Lead.....18c lb.
 Refined and raw Linseed Oil.....\$1.30 per gal.
 Pure Turpentine.....\$2.00 per gal.

MURESCO

We have all colors at 75 cents per package. We also have a special brush for putting it on at \$1.45 each.

SCREEN DOORS—Our stock is now complete. We have the Ham & Not Doors, also Kasement Doors that will not sag. They range in price from \$2.25 to \$5.00 each.

HAMMOCKS—Our stock is in. This is one of the furnishings that should be in every home as they are a comfort to both young and old. On a hot night after a hard day's work, a tired man or woman can get more comfort out of a Hammock than anywhere else. They can be taken with you out camping and can be used for a bed at home or anywhere. C. H. and see ours. We have them at from \$4.25 to \$7.50 each. They have all pillow and valance and made up of good material and beautiful designs.

BINDER TWINE

You will soon want it and we will soon have it.

500'.....\$18.25 cash or.....\$18.75 on time
 550'.....19.75 cash or.....20.25 on time
 600'.....21.25 cash or.....21.75 on time
 650'.....22.75 cash or.....23.25 on time

POULTRY FENCE

18 wires, 48 inches high.....70c rod
 20 wires, 60 inches high.....85c rod
 10 rods to a roll

WASHING MACHINES

We have the old reliable Connor machine which are considered by all to be the best in the market.
 Connor Ball-bearing, at.....\$18.00
 Canada First.....\$20.00
 Beaver.....\$25.50
 Any of these machines will make a present that will be appreciated in many homes. The hardest work in the house is washing, and with one of these machines the work is not a dread but a pleasure. Try one and see the difference it makes on wash day.

BARN DOOR TRACK AND HANGERS

We are selling more of the bird proof track this year than ever. Farmers are finding this the only track to put up and our price is right. Hangers, \$1.70 per set; Track 25c per foot; Brackets, 20c each.

WALL PLASTER AND LIME

We have unloaded a fresh car of Beaver brand Plaster and Lime. The freight rate is 10 cents per 100 lbs. higher than our last car and the price will now be 60 cents per bag for Plaster and 70 cents per bag for Lime.

WALLBOARD—This is a line that we are proud of this year. We have a new Board that has just been put on the market this year which is very attractive and the price is right. We have it in stock.

EGGS

Bring in your Eggs. We pay cash. The price is 27 cents a dozen.

WIRE FENCE

4 wires, 38 inches high.....31c per rod
 5 wires, 40 inches high.....39c per rod
 6 wires, 40 inches high.....45c per rod
 7 wires, 40 inches high.....51c per rod
 7 wires, 48 inches high.....54c per rod
 8 wires, 42 inches high.....58c per rod
 8 wires, 42 inches high.....60c per rod
 9 wire 36-inch Hog Fence.....68c per rod
 13-wire Gates, Hinges included.....\$10.00
 Steel Posts.....70c each
 Cedar Posts.....40c each

PARIS GREEN, &c.

Again this year we are selling the goods that kill the potato bugs just a little cheaper than you can buy it anywhere else. Potatoes this last season were a big crop all over the North American continent and were cheap, but one extreme generally follows another, so that this year they will likely be a good paying crop. Berger's Paris Green.....75c lb.
 Arsenate of Lead.....50c lb.

WIRE NAILS—If you are building we would like to quote you on nails before you buy. The price is a lot lower than it was and we can save you money.

SHOVELS

We have a large stock we bought over a year ago. The price advanced after we bought, so that we are in a position to sell you Shovels at right prices. While our stock lasts they will be \$1.75 each.

SEED CORN

We are sold out of all lines except Leamt ing. We have a few bags of that left at \$1.75 per bushel.

ROOFING

Our stock in this line is complete. We handle all the first class lines. Never buy a roofing that will break when you bend it as it is too brittle and will crack on your roof.
 1 Ply.....\$3.00
 2 Ply.....3.50
 3 Ply.....4.00
 per square. The above are good first class roofings and if you want something extra we recommend the slate surface roofing. You can see it on the new Theatre that is being built in Frankford. It took 48 squares to cover this roof and it will wear for 20 years without painting or doing anything further to it than putting it on. This comes in rolls of 1 square, has nails and cement for laying at \$5.25 per square, and weighs 85 lbs. to the square.

SEEDS

A lot of our friends have a lot of Alsike and Red Clover over. If you hold this seed until next Fall you will have to sell it for old seed, which never brings as much money. That together with the fact that there is a lot of old seed in the dealers hands from the large crop of 1919 and 1920 will tend to keep the price of seed down, even if there is not any grown this year. If you have any seed on hand and are prepared to sell it at pre-war prices bring in a sample drawn from each bag and we will get you a price for it.

HAY FORKS AND HARVEST TOOLS

We have a lot of these goods in stock that have been carried over for the past two years and we are in a position to sell them for about what they would cost this year.

CORY & CO.,

FRANKFORD

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND General News. Published every Thursday at the Leader Office in the Corner Block next door to Telephone office.

JOB PRINTING
 Executed with neatness and dispatch, and at very moderate rates.
 E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.
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THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921

CONSUMPTIVE CAMPAIGN PROPAGANDA

Tuberculosis is a disease which only the rich, with assured means to defray expenses, can fight without requiring to take advantage of the facilities which are afforded in an institution equipped to combat the dread malady.

To people of moderate means, who live close to their incomes, consumption is a terror, with its slow, long-drawn-out, lingering, torture. The man without any income other than his salary or wage, cannot lay off work when he feels the early symptoms of the disease. He has to stick at his job, growing weaker and thinner, while his body cries for rest, relief and air.

When it is too late, when consumption finally makes its sudden crimson assault, the salary man or the wage earner, finds himself on his back, with no means to pay for the long, weary, expensive period of battle and slow recovery.

Then is the time when the need of free hospitals to fight the deadliest enemy of man is emphasized.

Typhoid is over in a few weeks, fevers, appendicitis, and the common ailments of man are of more or less of short duration. Money for such emergencies can usually be scraped together with great trouble.

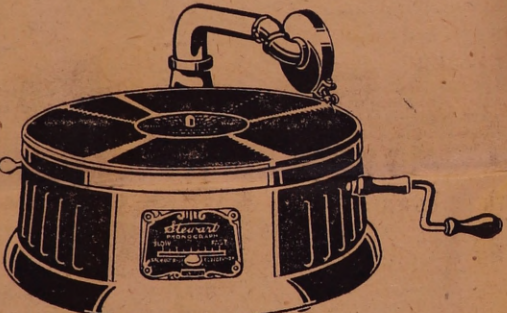
But consumption is a disease that may last for months, if not for years. It brings straightened circumstances and poverty into homes that have usually been free of want.

For this reason as well as for patriotic motives which all must feel in regard to Tuberculosis, the National Sanitarium Association is expecting a very substantial response from the salary and wage earners of the Province in its Consumptives Emergency Million Dollar Fund campaign which is now in full swing throughout Ontario.

The emergency arises through the destruction by fire of the Muskoka Free Hospital last November. There about the ruins of the old hospital, where thousands of Ontario folk have made their winning fight, are clustered the tents and cottages in which patients have spent the winter.

A new hospital is urgently needed; and while they are at it, the National Sanitarium Association plan to erect a hospital that will, as near as possible, meet the requirements of, and fight the tuberculosis problem of Ontario to a successful issue. The building which it is proposed to erect is not an elaborate and costly fitted up one. It is to be of the simplest and most economical fire-proof construction. The money to be spent is going into size and equipment of building that will accommodate as large a number of consumptive cases as possible.

THE NEW IMPROVED Stewart PHONOGRAPH



FOR SALE BY
 J. S. MORTON, Stirling

The wealthy men of the Province have responded to the appeal for funds in a generous spirit, but those who are not of the wealthy class have the greatest interest at stake in the new institution.

In this connection it is worthy of special mention that all sections of labor have endorsed the Association's appeal for funds. Labor is represented on the committee by John Doggett, Secretary Builders' Trade Council and J. T. Gunn, Secretary, Canadian Electrical Trades' Union.

At a recent luncheon held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Mr. Doggett, in addressing the gathering said he could not emphasize too much the claim the National Sanitarium Association had upon the working man. He considered the work carried on by the Association at their sanitarium and at the Gage Institute in Toronto as highly patriotic and humane and voiced his personal approval of the appeal. He said he would urge every working man to see that he did his bit. "The working man never lets down a worthy cause and you can rest assured he will not let down on this one," concluded Mr. Doggett.

The war on tuberculosis is being waged for rich and poor alike; every citizen is looked to for real support in the attack.

FRANKFORD NOTES

Rev. I. Snell and Rev. Mrs. Patterson attended the surprise party at Stockdale on Monday evening. The members of the Stockdale appointment gathered there to show their appreciation of their pastor and wife before they leave for their new field of labor.

Miss Regina Turley of Loretto Abbey, Toronto, is spending her holidays with her father and mother in town.

On Wednesday evening about 50 ladies of the town and country were initiated in the Rebekah degree of the I. O. O. F. After the ceremonies were over, tea was served by the ladies.

The heavy rain which fell on Wednesday afternoon was welcomed by those who were fortunate enough to be in its path.

Mr. and Mrs. Reddick moved in their new home on Wednesday that they have bought from Mott Bros.

Mrs. Roy Bell and two sons, of Cambridgeford, have spent two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bush in the 4th of Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Tift of Niagara Falls, N. Y. are visiting her mother, Mrs. Murray and other friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ivey and children of Camforth were in town on July 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Derbyshire have moved in part of the house with Mrs. O. A. Huffman.

The celebration held in town on July 1st was a success. The procession at 10.30 a. m. was fine. The ball game between Trenton and Frankford at 11 a. m. resulted in 7-3 in favor of the town team.

Foxboro and Hannockburn played at 2 p. m. Foxboro winning. Then Foxboro and Frankford played and the game stood 10-0 in favor of Frankford, therefore the silver cup remains with the home team. The rest of the afternoon sports were good and the crowd large.

Mrs. Will Allen of Trenton, spent Saturday with her mother, Mrs. A. Munn.

Miss Greta Giles left on Tuesday for Peterboro, for an extended visit with friends there.

Mrs. Jack MacCauley and children spent the week end with her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lafay in Cobourg.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nicholson and son Grant, also Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Badgley, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hwagie in Rawdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat O'Brien had dinner with her sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Ebaugh on Sunday, and in the afternoon they all motored to Shannonville.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Johnson attended the funeral of his grandmother, Mrs. Reid in the 7th of Murray on Monday afternoon.

Miss Alice Windover left on Monday to attend the summer school at Toronto again this year for six weeks during the holidays.

Keep in mind the lawn social, July 15th on the lawn of Trinity church, and the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church on the lawn of Mr. D. A. Ketcheson.

Miss Mae Fenn of Oshawa, spent a couple of days at her father's, Mr. Fred Fenn's.

The funeral service of the late Mrs. Linn was held in the Methodist church on Wednesday afternoon. A large number

SPRING BROOK

Miss Mae Fenn of Oshawa, spent a couple of days at her father's, Mr. Fred Fenn's.

The funeral service of the late Mrs. Linn was held in the Methodist church on Wednesday afternoon. A large number

WHY PAY MORE!

When we can supply you with 30x3 1/2 NON SKID tires for Fords and Chevrolets, fully guaranteed against any defect in workmanship and material for 6000 miles, only

\$16.50

or

NON SKID tires for the same cars guaranteed for 4000 miles

only

\$14.00

We are able to offer these exceptional values due to our tremendous output, and the fact that we purchase in enormous quantities, paying spot cash.

We ship C.O.D. Subject to Examination

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

NEW MEAT MARKET

The undersigned desires to notify the people of Stirling and vicinity that he has opened a meat market, in the Empire Block, next door to Dept. of Agriculture, and have for sale, all kinds of

Fresh and Cured Meats

Smoked Hams, Roast Shoulder, Pork, Beef, Lamb
 Veal, Etc. Highest Prices Paid for Eggs.

Soliciting a Share of Your Patronage

TELEPHONE 80

BERT LUMMISS - Proprietor

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted for S. S. No. 19 Township of Rawdon, holding second class certificate. State salary required, to the undersigned,

ALBERT DUNKLEY,
 Treas., Harold R. R. No. 1

Rawdon Circuit

REV. JAMES BATSTONE, PASTOR

SUNDAY, JULY 10th, 1921

10.30 a.m.—Mt. Pleasant

2.30 p.m.—Wellman's

7.30 p.m.—Bethel

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

MINISTER—REV. ROBERT SIMPSON

SABBATH, JULY 10, 1921

11 a.m.—The Minister

Subject—The All Inclusive Name,

"Our Father."

7.30 p.m.—The Minister

Subject—The Universal Portal

A hearty welcome to all

Orange Service at West Huntingdon, at 2.30 p.m.



MUST SAVE MONEY

is always reminding. He

seems to live in the past."

Why, considering the advanced

cost living I don't blame him."

Local and Personal



Leave Orders at Morton's Drug Store

Mr. Ed Palmer has purchased a new Chevrolet car.

Miss Daisy Roy has returned from the West.

Mrs. Geo. Bailey and daughter Helen, are visiting in Toronto.

Mrs. Malcolm Cook returned last week from New Liskeard.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rodgers are home from the West on a visit.

Miss Marjorie Scott is visiting her cousin, Myrtle Akey, at Sulphide.

Mrs. L. E. Halliwell, and Miss Marion left for Crow Lake, Monday for a three weeks vacation.

Miss Margaret Tulloch was the guest of her brother, Mr. Henry Tulloch and sister, Mrs. J. McGee.

Mrs. Don Bird and children, of Hamilton are visiting Mr. Morden Bird.

Mr. T. E. B. Yeats and family moved to their summer home at the river last week.

Messrs. Joe Whitehead, Dickenson French, and Vernon Haggerty are camping at Trent river.

Mr. Earl Heard left on Saturday for Perth. Earl has been visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Heard.

Umbrellas Recovered and Repaired. Brown's Umbrella Store, 10 Campbell Street, Belleville.

Service in St. John's church Sunday, July 10th in the evening at 7.30.

Mrs. R. A. Elliott and daughter Mildred, are in Toronto for a couple of weeks.

Miss Anna Bailey spent the week end in Belleville, the guest of her friend Miss Caverley.

Mr. Harold Martin and family have taken a cottage at Oak Lake for the summer.

Mr. George Wilson of Anson put up a stack of hay with 24 loads and 53 in the barn and more to cut.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Eggleton and daughter Margaret spent Dominion Day in town.

Miss Helena Wanamaker is visiting her brother and sisters in Toronto. Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Fleming and Mr. John Wanamaker.

Miss Geraldine Scott has returned home after spending a couple of weeks with her friend, Miss Lucy Sexsmith, at Lonsdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Morton and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Elliott motored to Toronto with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Whitty, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Jas. Bateman and sister Margaret, spent Dominion Day with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Bateman.

Merrit Harnish of Rochester, N. Y. is spending his vacation with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hadley.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pearce and son Charlie, and Mrs. Elliott of Toronto are holidaying with relatives in town.

School teachers in a Pennsylvania city forfeit \$100 if they get married before their contracts have expired. But young girls seldom allow a trifle like that to stand between them and true happiness; old girls, never.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Anderson motored up from Montreal on Saturday and spent the week end with the Misses Judd. Miss Anderson and Miss Jessie Judd returned to Montreal with them for a few days.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

NOTICE

All items intended for publication in the Leader, either Advertisements or News Items must reach this office not later than Tuesday morning in future, otherwise we will be compelled to carry them over until the following week.

THE PUBLISHER

COMING EVENTS

Articles intended for publication under this heading where no printing is furnished will be 10c per count line. Where printing is furnished 5c a line. NO Free notices.

Wellman's W. I. will hold a lawn social on Friday evening, July 8th. Keep the date in mind.

The School grounds will be lighted by the Phillips Light & Power Co. There will also be a fish pond. Admission 25c.

Only a line to say—July 22nd, is the date set for the Garden Party, given by St. John's Church, Stirling. We mean to give the people one jolly good time and are arranging with this end in view.

The Ladies of Trinity Church, Frankford, are having their annual Garden Party on the evening of July 15th. This summer the grounds have been improved and the biggest affair ever given there will be on the above date. Keep it free. We invite you.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dracup left last week for an extended trip to the West.

Dr. Charles S. Green, of Yonkers, N. Y., was in town this week on his way to his summer home at Salmon Lake.

Rev. L. S. Wright and wife were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reynolds last week.

Mrs. G. E. Spencer will entertain Carmel Ladies' Aid on Thursday, July 14th, at 2 p. m. Visiting friends welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ketcheson, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Feeny and Miss Margaret, of Avondale, Belleville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Reid on Sunday.

Mrs. James Hough and little son Douglas, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Linn. Mr. Hough is in Toronto on the examining Board. He has accepted the Principalship of Madoc Public School.

The many friends of Rev. A. S. Dickinson, former rector of Rawdon, will be sorry to learn of his severe illness. Mr. Dickinson left for the General Hospital, Kingston, on Monday. We hope for a speedy recovery.

REBEKAH LODGE INSTITUTED AT FRANKFORD

On Wednesday, June 29th, Glenford Rebekah Lodge No. 230, I.O.O.F., was instituted at Frankford with all the ceremony appertaining to the occasion. Owing to the charter having been applied for and all necessary work being done before the last meeting of the Rebekah Assembly of Ontario, the President, Sister C. Watson of St. Thomas gave the Junior Past President, Sister M. E. Green of Ottawa, the honor of being the Instituting Officer assisted by the Vice President, Sister M. Watts of Peterboro. The new lodge starts with 52 members who were instructed in the teachings and work of the Rebekah Degree by the Degree Staff of Quintana Lodge of Belleville, under P. G. Bro. S. A. Barkley. The following Past Noble Grands assisted at the institution: Deputy Grand Warden Sister E. Ormond, Deputy Fin. Sec. R. McCurdy, Deputy Rec. Sec. F. Nicholson, Deputy Treasurer Lillian Naylor, Deputy Chaplain A. Carter, Deputy Conductor M. Naylor, and Deputy Grand Marshal P. G. Bro. Barkley. At the evening meeting a large number were present from Trenton, Stirling, Niagara Falls and Belleville.

The officers who will preside over the new lodge were then elected and installed by D.D.P. Sister M. Naylor assisted by an installing team of Belleville as follows: P.N.G.—Bro. C. Patrick, N.G.—Sister A. Rose, V.G.—Sister M. Abbott, Rec. Sec.—Sister V. Teal, Fin. Sec.—Sister E. Ketcheson, Treas.—Sister V. Vandervoort, Warden—Sister A. Tripp, Conductor—Sister W. Hurns, R.S.N.G.—Sister G. Hendricks, L.S.N.G.—Sister C. Wilbur, L.S.V.G.—Sister F. Smith, L.S.V.G.—Sister E. Lowery, Chaplain—Sister G. Burkett, I.G.—Sister M. Patrick, O.G.—Sister V. Smith.

They work naturally and form no habit

They work naturally and form no habit

They work naturally and form no habit

At the 1000 Rexall Stores only 11 for 15c 24 for 35c 50 for 65c 120 for \$1.00

For Sale By

J. S. MORTON'S THE REXALL STORE

PROTECTION FOR CANADIAN HOMES

EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF MILITARY AGE A SOLDIER IN TIME OF NEED

PREPARE

to be a

SOLDIER

ENLIST NOW

"D" Co., Hastings and Prince Edward Regt.

Summer Training at Home—Stirling

Apply at once to
MAJOR C. F. WALT, or
CAPT. B. H. RICHARDSON.

Stirling

Pay while training—\$1.50 per day for ex-C. E. F. men, \$1.25 per day for new recruits.

After the installation, Past President Sister Greene gave the officers and members some god advice with regard to the general working of a Rebekah Lodge.

D.D.G.M. Bro. D. R. Ketcheson moved on behalf of Glenford Lodge a hearty vote of thanks to the officers and staff of Quintana Lodge for their assistance and the splendid manner in which they had conferred the Degree. Sister Greene also expressed her appreciation and thanks for the splendid support she had received during her term of office as President from the officers of Belleville and asked a continuance to her successor. Noble Grand sister L. Cole replied, and wished the new lodge every success. The visitors then visited the dining room, where a splendid banquet (or an early breakfast) was served, and every one did full justice to the good things provided. This ended another splendid day for Oddfellowship in this Bay of Quinte District.

Strayed

On my premises about the 13th of June a yearling heifer. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. HOWARD FISCH Phone 45 R 25 Spring Brook

Mean Precaution.

"My wife dislocated her jaw and the surgeon I employed did his work so badly she couldn't talk for two months."

"Will you give me his address in case my wife dislocates hers?"

True.

Mr. Single—They jest at scars who never felt a wound.

Mr. Muchwed—That's why most of the jokes about matrimony are made by old bachelors.—London Answers.

A Smashing Hit.

A lady who had her hand in a sling was explaining to a friend that the hurt was due to reckless driving.

"Of your auto?" asked the friend.

"No," said the sufferer, "of a nail."

OBITUARY

MRS. WILLIAM LINN

Entered into Rest at the family residence, Spring Brook, on Saturday, June 25th, 1921, Eliza Amelia Potts, beloved wife of William Linn, Sr. Mrs. Linn was born near Wellman's Corners and was a daughter of the late William Potts. 52 years ago she was united in marriage to Mr. William Linn, and in all those years they were never separated but one day. Devoted to her home and family, her whole life was one of unselfishness. She was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist church, and was held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends, and in the community in which she resided for so many years. She is survived by her husband and family of four sons, and two daughters: Mrs. P. A. Lott, Swift Current, Sask.; Mrs. (Rev.) C. I. Mason, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Frank of Minneapolis; Garrett, Edmonton, Sask.; William, Marmora; and Charles F. Stirling. Mrs. George Reynolds of Union City, Pa. a sister also attended the funeral service, which took place on Wednesday, June 29 at the Methodist church, Spring Brook, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Woodger, assisted by Rev. W. R. Archer, Stirling. Interment in Mont Nebo cemetery.

I.O.O.F. NOTICE

Owing to the extreme heat, Stirling Lodge No. 239, I.O.O.F. will NOT meet until July 20th, when installation of officers will take place.

JOHN THOMPSON, Rec. Secy.

HOW TO KEEP KOOL

Enquire at Fred Ward's

Light Wear Mesh Underwear, Raw Silk

Shirts, Soft collars to match

Silk or Lisle Hosiery 2 Piece Summer Suits

Straw or Panama Hats, in all styles

Wash Ties, 25c to 75c Boy's Jerseys, 50c

Bathing Suits for Men and Boys

We will present to anyone buying a Ward Brand Ready-to-Wear Suit, from \$28.00 up, with \$5.00, until 10 o'clock Saturday night. See our 99c shirt window

FRED T. WARD

Men's Wear Specialist

HARDWARE

Pure Dry Arsenate of Lead

Burger's Pure Paris Green

WE KEEP

SPRAYIDE

a combination in dry mixture for dusting on or used in liquid form.

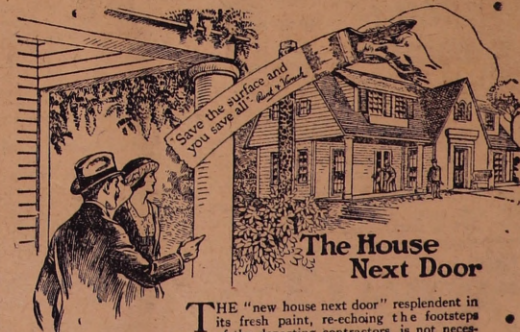
SPRAYIDE

prevents blight and dry rot, kills potato bugs and all insects without injury to the vines. We sell the

Eureka and Sturdy Sprayers

also all kinds of Hand Sprayers and Sprinklers

L. & R. W. MEIKLEJOHN



THE "new house next door" resplendent in its fresh paint, re-echoing the footsteps of the departing contractors, is not necessarily any better for being newer than its 65 year old neighbour.

The older house, the home of three generations—has been carefully preserved—its surface has been saved by the use of good paint, for paint is the world's greatest surface saver.

Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead

Throughout Canada thousands of homes are protected from the rigours of our climate by Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead.

Thinned with Turpentine and Pure Linseed Oil, as in B-H "English" Paint, Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead makes a thoroughly satisfactory paint. Many people prefer to mix their own, for they know that Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead cannot be equalled in covering capacity or permanence. For those who prefer a prepared paint, Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead can only be secured in B-H "English" Paint.

FOR SALE BY

J. S. MORTON, Stirling

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

WINNIPEG () VANCOUVER ()

Early After-harvest Cultivation. "A stitch in time saves nine." In the case of weeds prompt and thorough after-harvest cultivation prevents many thousands of weeds from developing seeds, and thus saves hours of tedious labor the succeeding season. Early after-harvest cultivation is one of the best ways to destroy annual and winter annual weeds, such as False Flax, Corn Cockle, Wild Buckwheat, Pigweed, Ball Mustard, Wormseed Mustard and Annual Sow Thistle. Plough and harrow, not more than three or four inches deep immediately after har-

vest, and follow and cultivate frequently. By the shallow ploughing the weed seeds are kept near the surface and by the frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout, and having sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

One and a half oz. of formalin in 15 1/2 oz. of water fed at the rate of one teaspoonful per pint of milk is a good remedy in the case of diarrhoea in calves.

A SON OF COURAGE

BY ARCHIE P. MCKISHNIE

Copyrighted by Thomas Allen.

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

"I tell you, brothers," the deacon continued, waxing eloquent, "the old devil is pretty smooth and he'll get inside the guard of Christianity every time unless we keep him barred by the down-right contemptuous of them poor sand folks; I have so! Time and again I've refused 'em even the apples rotting on the ground in my orchard. Now, I tell you what I'm goin' to do. I'm goin' to load up my wagon with such fruit 'n' vegetables as they never get a smell of, 'n' I'm goin' to drive down there and distribute it among 'em. I ain't suggestin' that you men do likewise—that's between you and your conscience—but, I'd like to know if any of you has any suggestions to make."

A tall, end-visaged man rose slowly from his seat and took a few steps up the aisle. Like the others he was full bearded; like them his hands bore the calluses of honest toil.

"Fisherman Shipley wanted to buy a cow from me on time," he said. "I refused him. If you don't mind, Deacon, I'll lead her down behind your wagon to-morrow."

Ringold nodded approval. "All right, Neighbor Wadsworth. Anybody else got anything to say?"

A short, heavy-set man stirred in his seat, and spoke without rising. "I'm only a poor workin'-man, without anythin' to give but the strength of my arm, but I'm willing to go down and help them fishermen build their smoke-houses. I'm a pretty good carpenter, as you men know."

"That you are, Jim," agreed the deacon heartily. "We'll tell 'em that Jim Glover 'll be down to give 'em a hand soon."

One by one others got up and made their little offers. Cobin Keeler, a giant in stature, combed his flowing beard with his fingers and announced he'd bring along a load of green corn-fodder. Gamp Stevens promised three bags of potatoes. Joe Scraff, a little man with a thin voice, said he had some lumber that the fishermen might as well be using for their smoke-houses. Each of the other present offered to do his part, and then the men separated for their several homes.

"Understand, brothers," the deacon admonished as they parted, "we must be careful not to let them poor, ignorant people think we're doin' this little act of Christianity because they've seen fit to fulfill their promise to us regarding fish. That would spoil the spirit of our givin'." Let not one man among us so much as mention fish. Brotherly kindness, Christian example. That's our motto, brothers, and we'll follow it."

"You're right, Deacon," spoke Cobin Keeler. "He's always right," commented Scraff, who owed the deacon a couple of hundred dollars. "An," he added, "while we're hangin' strictly to Bible teachin', might it not be a good idea for us not to let our left hand know what our right hand's doin'?"

"Meanin' outsiders?" questioned Keeler.

"Outsiders and insiders as well; our wives for instance." Scraff had a mental vision of a certain woman objecting strenuously to the part he hoped personally to play in the giving. "Humph," said the deacon, "Joe Scraff may be right at that. Maybe it would be just as well if we kept our own counsel in this matter, brothers. To-morrow morning, early, let each of us prepare his offer and depart for the lake. We'll meet there and make what distribution of our gifts as seems fair to them cheats—I mean

them poor misguided fishermen," he corrected hurriedly.

And so they parted with this understanding. And when their footsteps had died away, a small, dusty boy crawled out from under the penitential bench, slipped like a shadow to a window, opened it and dropped outside.

By mid-afternoon Billy Wilson's boon companions had learned from him that a goodly will offering was to be made the fishermen of Sandtown by the people of Scotia. It was a terrible disgrace—a dangerous state of affairs. The hated Sand-sharkeys merited nothing and should receive nothing, if Billy and his friends could help it. Immediate action was necessary if the plan of the farmers was to be frustrated and the outlaw fishermen kept in their proper place. So Billy kept in their proper place. A little caucus in the beach grove behind the school-house. For two hours they talked together in low tones. Then Billy arose and crept stealthily away through the trees. The others silently separated.

Sunset was streaking the pine tops with saffron gold and edging the gorgeous fabric with crimson ribbons; the big lake lay like an opal set in coral. Fishermen Shipley and Sward, seated on the bow of their old fish-boat, were idly watching the scene when Billy Wilson approached, hands in pockets and gravely surveyed them. Shipley was a small, wizened man with scant beard and hair. He wheezed a "Hello, Sonny" at Billy, while he packed the tobacco home in his short, black pipe with a claw-like finger.

His companion, a tall, thin man, grinned, but said nothing. His red hair was long and straggly; splashes of coal-tar besmeared him from the neckband of his greasy shirt to the bottoms of his much-patched overalls. "What d'ye want now, boy?" Shipley's pipe was alight now and he peered down at Billy through the pungent smoke-wreaths.

"I was sent down here to give you a message, Mr. Shipley," said Billy. "Well, what is it, then? Who sent you? Come now, out with it quick, or I'll take a tarred rope-end to you."

"It was Deacon Ringold sent me," Billy answered. "He told me to tell you that he's got to turn his pigs into the orchard to-morrow and that you an' the other people here might as well come an' gather up the apples on the ground if you want 'em."

"What!" Shipley and Sward started so forcibly that their heads came together with a bump. "So the old skin-flint is goin' to give us his downy apples, is he?" wheezed Shipley. "Well, he ain't givin' much, but we'll come over to-night and get 'em. It's a wonder the old hypocrite would let us gather 'em on Sunday night, ain't it, Benjamin?" he addressed his companion.

"He's afeared they'll make his hogs sick, most like," sneered Sward. "He says, if you don't mind, to come about ten or eleven o'clock," said Bill.

Shipley threw back his head and chuckled at a wheezing laugh. "Lor-amity! Benjamin," he chuckled, "you get his reason for that? He wants to make sure that all the prayer-meetin' folks will be gone home. It wouldn't do for 'em to see us helpin' keep the deacon's pigs from choley. Ain't that like the smooth old weasel, though?"

"What'll I tell Mr. Ringold?" asked Billy as he turned to go.

"You might tell him that he's an angel if you want to lie to him," returned Shipley, "or that he's a canny old skin-flint, if you want to tell him the truth. Reckon, though, Sonny, you best tell him that we'll be along between ten and eleven."

"That's a nice lookin' youngster," remarked Sward, as Billy was lost among the pines. "Notice the big eyes of him, Jack?"

"Oh, darraisy the boy's all right, Benjamin, but he belongs to them Scotians and they're no friends of ours. I reckon I scared him some when I threatened to give him the rope, eh?"

"Well, he wasn't givin' no signs that you did," Sward returned. "He seemed to me to be tryin' his best to keep from laughin' in your face."

"By thunder! did he now?"

"Fact, Jack. Seems to me them young Scotians don't scare very easy. However," sliding off the boat, "that ain't gettin' ready for the apple gatherin'. Let's go and mosey up some sacks and get the others in line."

Shipley laid a claw-like hand on his friend's arm and turned his rheumy eyes on Sward's blinking blue ones. "Benjamin, we're goin' after the deacon's apples, but we ain't goin' to take no windfalls."

"You mean we'll strip the trees, Jack?"

"Exactly. And, Benjamin, kin you imagine the old deacon's face in the mornin' when he sees what we've done?" And the two cronies went off laughing over their prospective raid.

Sunday-night prayer meeting was just over. The worshippers had gone from the church in twos and threes. Deacon Ringold had remained behind to extinguish the church lights and lock up. As he stepped from the porch into the shadows along the path a small hand gripped his arm. "Hello!" exclaimed the startled deacon. "Why, bless us, it's a boy! Who are you, and what do you want?"

Apparently the boy did not hear the first question. "Mr. Ringold," he whispered, "I've come here to see you. The Sandtown fishermen are comin' to rob your orchard to-night."

"What?" The deacon gripped the boy's arm and shook him. "What's that you say?" he questioned eagerly.

AUTO USED PARTS

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"I was down to the lake this evening," said the boy, "and I heard Shipley and Sward talkin' together. They was plannin' a raid on your orchard to-night."

Mr. Ringold fairly gasped. "Oh, the thoughtless, misguided wretches!" he exclaimed. "And to think that we haven't treated 'em with the Christian kindness. Did you hear 'em say what time they was comin', boy?"

"Yes, sir. They said 'bout half-past ten."

"Well, I'll be on hand to receive 'em," the deacon promised. "And if I don't teach them thieves and scoundrels a lesson it'll be a joke on me. Now I must run on and catch up with Cobin Keeler and the rest of 'em. They're goin' to know about this, so, if you'll just tell me your name—why, bless me, the boy's gone!"

The deacon stood perplexedly scratching his head. Then he started back. He told those who had planned with him a little surprise gift for the fishermen of the periphery of human nature.

That night the fishermen of Sandtown were caught red-handed, stealing Deacon Ringold's harvest apples. Like hungry ants seeking sugar they descended upon that orchard, en masse, at exactly ten-thirty o'clock. By ten-forty they had done more damage to the hanging fruit than a wild storm could do in an hour, and at ten-fifty-five they were pounced upon by the angry deacon and his neighbors and given the lecture of their lives. In vain they pleaded that it was all a mistake, that they had been sent an invitation via a small boy, from the deacon himself.

Ringold simply growled "lying ingrates," and bade them begone and never again to so much as draw near a boot-sole on his or his neighbors' property. And so they went, and with them went all hope of a possible drawing together in Christian brotherhood of the two factions.

"Brothers," spoke the deacon sadly, as he and his neighbors were about to separate, "I doubt if we have displayed the proper Christian spirit, but even a Christian must protect his property. Oh, why didn't some small voice whisper to them poor misguided people and warn 'em to be patient and all would be well."

"It means, of course, that we'll get no more fish," spoke up the practical Scraff.

"Oh yes you will," spoke a voice, seemingly above their heads.

"Oh yes you will," echoed another voice on the left, and on the right still another voice chimed. "You will, you will."

"Mercies on us!" cried the amazed deacon, clutching the fence for support. "Whose voice was that? You heard it, men. Whose was it?"

The others stood, awed, frightened. "There was three voices," whispered Scraff. "They seemed to be scattered among the trees. It's like magic, that's what it is—or old Scroggie's ghost," he finished with a shudder.

"Joe, I'm ashamed of you," chided the white-faced deacon. "Come along to my house, all of you, and I'll have wife make us a strong cup of tea."

They passed on, and then from the sable-hued cedars bordering the orchard four small figures stole and moved softly away.

Once safely out on the road they paused to look back.

"Boys," whispered Billy, "she worked 'em fine. Them Sand-sharkeys are goin' to stay where they belong. An' folks, seein' as we've promised fish, it's gotta be. And so was formed the Scotia Fish Supply Company."

Four shadowy forms drifted apart and were lost in deeper shadows. The golden moon rode peacefully in the summer sky.

(To be continued.)

Trade in Sea Water.

A London business firm is carrying on a profitable trade—in sea water. Trawlers are sent regularly from London to the Dogger Bank to collect sea water for London hospitals and doctors.

As a natural medicine for nasal troubles and infantile cholera, this new remedy is in great demand; it is also used for injections for rheumatism.

Specially fitted-out vessels are used to collect the Dogger Bank sea water, which is remarkably free from impurities. After the water is collected it is sealed and kept in ice until its arrival in port.

Victory.

An eminent physician was trying to bring back to consciousness a woman who had a stroke. For a long time his efforts seemed to be in vain. For her utterances were only the ravings of delirium, but all at once she sat up in bed and looking straight at the doctor she cried out:

"Oh, you funny old man!"

"Ah," said the doctor, cheerfully, "now she's beginning to talk sense."

To Transfer Feathers.

To transfer feathers from one ticking to another, rip along one edge of the old "tick" and leave an opening of corresponding size on the new covering. Join the edges of the two coverings and hang them out of doors on a windy day. The feathers will gradually work down into the lower portion, and the transfer can be helped along by an occasional beating. When all the feathers have been transferred, rip the "ticks" apart carefully, pinning together the edges of the part containing the feathers so that none escape, then oversteam the opening with strong, waxed thread.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.



The Tragedy of Age.

We read much of the tragedy of old age, but isn't it rather the tragedy of youth? After all, isn't the tragedy simply the crop which youth sowed back there in the spring of life, and which middle age carefully tended and brought to harvest time? Can old age be anything different from the crop of habits sown? Can we expect the miracle to happen at the last, and all the things which should have been pruned off years ago to be made right, just because the person has grown old? We reap what we sow as truly in human life as in seed life.

The tragedy of old age is not poverty, but loneliness. And harsh as it may sound, most old people are lonely because they are unlovely. And they are unlovely because they have never taken pains to make themselves beloved. Who does try to make himself agreeable and loved by all, in the days of youth and strength? We should worry whether folks like our ways or not; the world is wide and if one doesn't like us what does it matter? Someone else will. We may not deliberately try to be disagreeable, but we take little pains, in life's morning and noon, to be really thoughtful of others. Indeed it is so seldom that a person does conscientiously try to be considerate, that when we meet such a one it gives cause for remark.

Our thoughtlessness, really our selfishness, doesn't make much difference to us while we are strong and able to hit back. But in the days of helpless old age, when we can't pack up and leave the things we don't like, the reaction is different. The ill-temperances in which we occasionally indulged earlier in life have become unendurable. Our firmness of purpose has degenerated into pigheadedness. Having never learned how to adjust ourselves to fit into the lives of others, we find it too hard to learn now. We think the whole world is hard and unfeeling towards the aged, when really it is only the natural outcome of the life we have lived. No one can expect the entire family to dance attendance on his whims, just because he has grown old. And no one would expect it in old age if he had not demanded it in youth.

The only way to escape the tragedy of old age is to begin to fight it off in childhood, and keep up the fight right on through. One family shelters the two sorts of old folks, an old lady of eighty and a man of seventy-eight. The woman is the widow of a minister and has been in training for old age ever since she was a girl. Now, far be it from me to say that all clergymen's wives make it a practice to make themselves fit their circumstances, and to try to live with others. But this one always has been the one to compromise. Very early in life she learned that someone has to give up first if there is friction, and being anxious to help make her husband a success, she formed the habit of being official giver-up for the family.

She learned that hardest of all lessons, how to get along with folks; all sorts of folks, pleasant and cranky, rich and poor, learned and ignorant. She knew that she couldn't move on every time she found a neighborhood where the folks weren't just to her liking. She moved when the bishop said she might. And being a wise woman, she didn't spend her time in fault-finding; she looked for the best in everyone.

The old man in this family didn't see life that way. When he didn't like things he told the world, and most of the time he didn't like anyone or anything. When things got too bad in one neighborhood for him he moved on to another, and he has lived in a good many places.

Now, by a freak of fate these two folks are thrown under the same roof, though they are the most remote of in-laws. The contrast between them is so marked, that every chance caller remarks on it. There is no tragedy of old age about the woman. She is the bright spot in the family life, always busy, always considerate, always thinking of others, full of bright little anecdotes of folks she has known, and never asking a thing for herself. But the man fairly oozes gloom. He glowers in his corner, only speaking to find fault or make an inconsiderate demand for attention. He feels that he is neglected and abused, because folks don't warm about him as they do the old lady. It never once occurs to him that it is his own unlovely nature which drives would-be friends away.

Of course, old age has its hardships even for the bright and cheerful. There is sickness, pain, sorrow, all too often poverty. But none of these

The first wealth is health. Sickness is poor-spirited, and can not serve any one; it must husband its resources to live. But health or fullness answers for its own ends, and has to spare, runs over, and inundates the neighborhoods and creeks of other men's necessities.—Emerson.

spell tragedy if one has friends. And friends can only be had by the making.

Ice Cream and Water Ices.

Mock bisque ice cream: One quart medium thick cream, one tablespoonful of vanilla extract, one teaspoonful of almond extract, one cupful of brown bread-crumbs, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar.

Scald half the cream, add the sugar, allow to cool, then add remaining cream and flavorings. Chill and freeze; when the mixture reaches a thick, mushy consistency, open the freezer and stir in the bread-crumbs. Continue the freezing to insure thorough mixing, remove the dasher and pack.

Almond macaroons are used for the genuine bisque ice cream, but crumbled brown bread makes a satisfactory substitute. When several flavors are used in ice cream, as in the above recipe, allow more time for the ripening or blending.

Peach ice cream is made with five cupsful of milk, or half milk and half cream, three cupsful of sugar, six peaches and the juice of one lemon. Pare the peaches, mash and mix with the sugar and lemon-juice. Scald one-half the quantity of milk, cool and mix with the other ingredients, then freeze. Three cupsful of strawberries or red raspberries can be substituted for the peaches, or a can of crushed pineapple can be used. Fruit must be thoroughly mashed or crushed, or it will freeze into pellets.

Water-ices are delicious but lack the food value found in ice cream, therefore are less desirable for children. In making water-ices, boil the sugar and water together for just five minutes by the clock, and remove the scum while hot, strain the syrup through a fine cloth and cool before adding the fruit juice. Pack the freezer slowly for a few minutes, then rest five minutes, turn slowly again, and rest, etc., until the mixture is frozen hard. It takes much longer to freeze water-ices than ice cream. When you can turn no longer take out the dasher, and beat the water-ice well with a paddle. Then repack as with ice cream.

Orange water-ice: Add to the syrup made with one pound of sugar and a pint of water, the juice of six oranges and one lemon. Boil a few strips of the yellow orange rind with the syrup.

Grape water-ice is excellent and is made with one pint of grape-juice and the juice of one lemon added to the syrup made with one pound of sugar and a pint of water.

Frozen strawberries: One quart of berries mashed with three cupsful of sugar, the juice of one large lemon, six cupsful of water. Make a syrup of the sugar and water, add the fruit, mix and freeze.

Frozen cherries require three pints of cherries to a pound of sugar and a pint of water. Pit and mash the cherries, crack a dozen of the pits and rub the kernels to a paste, then add the paste to the cherries. Let this mixture stand one hour. Make a syrup with the sugar and water; strain the fruit and add the juice to the syrup. Place the mixture in the freezer and partially freeze before adding the cherries.

Black raspberry sherbet: One quart of black raspberries, six cupsful of water, the juice of one large lemon and three cupsful of sugar. Let the berries come to a boil in half the water, mash through a fine sieve, add the sugar, cool, then add remaining water and lemon-juice, and freeze.

Lemon milk sherbet is made with two quarts of milk, three cupsful of sugar and the juice of four lemons. Scald one quart of milk, cool, mix the lemon-juice with the sugar, add to the milk and freeze at once. No harm is done if the milk curdles, for the mixture always results in a smooth sherbet.

Standardized.

The committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the Elm Valley Church had met in the Sunday-school room to pack their annual missionary box. A strained silence hung over the room, and as bundle after bundle was opened the silence grew more eloquent.

"There's Mrs. Wade's to come," said Mrs. Purdie hopefully. "She always sends something good."

"I suppose it's the way everybody's been sending to Europe and all," Miss Compton remarked.

"I feel ashamed of what I brought myself," Mrs. Elsie put in, "but it's been so hard these four years—"

"There's Mrs. Wade's car now," a watcher announced eagerly.

Mrs. Purdie hurried to the door, and the chauffeur handed her a large package.

Back in the Sunday-school room the women crowded about while Mrs. Purdie cut the cord. The bundle contained a miscellaneous assortment of shabby evening gowns and slippers, a couple of vases, an elaborate subscription book and a yellow pin cushion.

"Well!" Mrs. Purdie exploded.

The door opened again, and a small shy woman stood there timidly offering a package. "I—I wish I could do more," she said.

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"I'm sure we're very much obliged," Miss Howe," Mrs. Purdie replied perfunctorily.

The little woman slipped out silently. It was half an hour before Miss Compton thought to open her bundle. Her exclamation brought the others round her.

"Will you look?" she cried. "They're new fannel, every one of them. And look at that brier stitching!"

"And let me tell you something," Mrs. Elsie said suddenly. "Emily Howe must have drawn that out of her six hundred, all she has in the world. My nephew's in the bank, you know, and he happened to say that Miss Emily had drawn ten dollars."

"Ladies," Miss Purdie exclaimed, "I move that we standardize this box. Not a thing shall go into it that does not measure up to at least halfway to Miss Howe's gift. I thought that I couldn't afford more, but I can do it ten times as well as she can."

"I'll buy the material for dresses for the little girls," Mrs. Elsie put in quickly. The others followed no less promptly.

"But what shall we do with these things?" Miss Compton asked.

"Rummage sale. Anything you please," Mrs. Purdie responded. "Meanwhile, I move that this committee adjourn for one week. To think of little Emily Howe's clearing the situation like that!"

The Tree's Dream.

Little green tree, so slim and small, Standing under the school house wall. Planted there upon Arbor Day.

Tell me, what are you doing, say? So quiet you stand, and so still you keep.

"Oh, I'm dreaming now," said the little tree.

Of the pleasant days that are to be, Of the robins and bluebirds that every spring

Will come and sit in my boughs and sing. Oh, plenty of company I shall see

In my gay green tent," said the little tree.

"I am dreaming of all the little girls, In gingham aprons and yellow curls, That under the shade of my leafy boughs,

Will make for themselves a wee play-house, With nice burr-baskets, the dear little souls,

And pepper-pod teapots and sugar bowls.

"I am dreaming of all the barefoot boys, That will fill my branches with merry noise,

And climb my limbs like an easy stair, And shake down my nuts till the boughs are bare.

Oh, a jolly good comrade I shall be, When I grow up," said the little tree.

—Elizabeth H. Thomas

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Down a Potash Mine.

The French are actively engaged in reviving the potash industry of Alsace, which languished when that fair province was under the iron heel of Germany.

A visit to one of these potash mines is very interesting. Some of them are 2,600 feet underneath the ground, and the visitor who makes the subterranean trip is equipped with blue overalls, a sou'-wester, and a pair of hob-nailed boots. The carrier which conveys him down to the bowels of the earth travels often at the rate of 35 feet a second—that is, at over 21 miles an hour.

The atmosphere at the bottom is rather salty, and walking along spacious corridors, climbing gradients, descending perpendicular ladders, together with the great heat at this depth, produce a perspiration reminiscent of a Turkish bath. For exploring a potash mine the ideal attire would seem to be a bathing-costume.

All round one sees walls of glistening rock salt of red, pink, and grey. These are worked with explosives, and then brought to the surface, where they are crushed and purified in order that farmers all over the world may give medicine to their plants and crops.

It is well known that countries which use most chemical fertilizers secure the best crops, and up-to-date farmers are getting alive to the fact.

Experts claim that the Alsatian deposits are of much better quality than those of Germany, and that they do not harden in the open air. Moreover, there is a sufficient supply for the needs of the whole world for the next three centuries.

Words are all right when backed by brains.

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ISSUE No. 27—21.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at the Parliament Bldg., Toronto.

One of the most dangerous methods of infection is by "carriers," e.g., people who, though not showing any active symptoms of disease, yet harbor the particular germ and transmit the disease to others. Several cases of typhoid transmission by carriers have almost become famous on account of the publicity they receive while the origin of the mysterious outbreaks was being investigated. In nearly every case the disease was transmitted through contamination of the drinking water by infected excreta, or by the carrier directly infecting the food by handling it.

A noted case on record was that of "Typhoid Mary," a servant girl who a year or two before the outbreak of the Great War worked at several houses in different sections of the district where she lived, and in every house she went to, typhoid broke out. For a long time no suspicion rested on the girl as she was apparently in the best of health, until it was found that the outbreaks of typhoid fever followed her trail of wanderings. Her blood was examined, and it was found that the girl was harboring the typhoid germ in her system and thus able to transmit it to others.

Much investigation has been done regarding the role of carriers in spreading typhoid and diphtheria, but many other communicable diseases are conveyed by this agency, including dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, cerebro-spinal fever, acute poliomyelitis, pneumococcal infections, sleeping sickness, scarlet fever, plague and tuberculosis. Cholera can also be transmitted by carriers, this being regarded as the chief cause of cholera outbreaks in Bombay during 1918. All the nursing sisters, with one exception, on one of the hospital ships coming into Bombay in 1918, showed

symptoms of cholera, and on examining the excreta of this nurse who was well, the cholera vibrios were found, she being undoubtedly the cause of the illness among the others. Of course she was immediately isolated.

In devising means for dealing with the danger of carriers the first consideration is to prevent, if possible, cases developing into carriers, and, failing that, to protect the community from the danger which the presence of carriers involves.

Certainly every person convalescent from an infectious disease and about to be discharged from the isolation hospital, should first be examined to see if they are still harboring infection in the nose, throat or ear, or excreting it by the bowel, or in the urine. In the case of a typhoid carrier, the safest plan is to instruct the person, as to the danger he or she is to the community if every precaution is not taken. To take special care with the dejecta, to keep clean hands, and to disinfect the dirty bed and body linen are some of the main points; also the carrier must in no circumstances have anything to do with the handling, preparation or cooking of food for others. In addition all carrier cases should be kept under observation as much as possible until they cease to be carrier, which sometimes unfortunately lasts for a long time.

H. A. McC. asks if there is any cure for insomnia.

Yes, cultivate a contented mind, avoid afternoon sleep and avoid worrying, don't eat or drink much for some time before going to bed, take a brisk walk in the open air before retiring and avoid a stuffy atmosphere at night, avoid reading in bed, and if these measures fail take a sea voyage or change of climate.

Annual Agricultural Stocktaking.

For the fourth successive year the Dominion Bureau of Agricultural Statistics is engaged in making an enumeration throughout Canada of the areas sown to field crops and of farm live stock. This enumeration is being effected by means of schedules distributed to individual farmers. When filled up and returned, the cards will be transmitted to the Bureau at Ottawa for compilation into totals, except as regards Ontario and British Columbia, where the provincial departments will undertake the compilation. The collection of these statistics represents a national agricultural stocktaking of much value to the farmers as well as to the country generally. Owing to these annual statistics, it is possible to show that the area in Canada under field crops increased from about 39,000,000 acres in 1915 to nearly 63,000,000 acres in 1920 and their value from \$825,370,000 in 1915 to \$1,455,244,000 in 1920 or nearly 75 per cent.

The Efficiency Engineer.

Some one was talking to a Western man with reference to scientific farm management.

"When," said this man, who cherishes rather old-fashioned notions, "I hear the bragging of these 'efficiency engineers' that they can increase by so many fold the output of a farm I am reminded of the case of one Tom Gates."

"Tom was feeding his hens one summer day with cornmeal when along came one of these experts."

"Why," queried the expert, "waste all that good cornmeal on all these hens? The stuff looks just like sawdust; then substitute sawdust. The hens will never know the difference."

"Then he went away. When next he came that way he sought out Tom and asked how the sawdust feed was working."

"Fine," said Tom. "An old yellow hen has been on it ever since you left, and in her last hatchings six of the chicks had wooden legs, three were woodpeckers and the rest were rail birds."

Friend or Foe?

Many people find that tea and coffee are foes to their health, but that Instant Postum is a friendly table drink.

This pure cereal beverage is rich in aroma and flavor—fully satisfying—and contains no element of harm for nerves or digestion.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM



Super-Wireless.

Battles fought with crewless aeroplane bombers, mines unattended, submarines, ships, searchlights, guns, etc., all controlled by wireless—all the machinery of strife brought into play, perhaps, by the simple pressing of a button!

Such, it is said, are but a few of the wireless wonders of the future.

Along the same line of life there are other joys to come. The journalist will be armed with a pocket wireless telephone instrument. From the scene of his story he will talk his "news" direct to the news-room, and receive his instructions from the editor without further time and money being wasted in getting back to the office.

Wireless photographs will extend their power. When the wireless system is more perfect newspapers will be able to publish pictures of topical interest within twenty minutes of when being taken and at a distance of 10,000 miles away.

On trains no driver, guard, and stoker will be necessary; wireless will control the whole thing from beginning to end.

Perhaps, in the long run, wireless will also control us; may become the A to Z of our existence! Who knows?

The Sixth Sense.

Through the invention of Samuel O. Homan, a San Francisco inventor, a "sixth sense" seems to have been created. At a distance of 600 feet, in total darkness, Homan asserts that with the aid of a delicate instrument for the detection of heat waves he can tell whether one or two or several persons are present. His invention, which was started during the war for detecting enemy forces in front of the American trenches, is a combination of thermopiles, a reflector and a galvanometer. The instrument, which acts much as a sound detector, is sensitive to heat waves and can be developed to the point where a complete silhouette of an object can be given, showing the outlines from which heat waves emanate. It can also be used for the detection of airplanes thousands of feet in the air.

U. S. Government officials are said to be considering use of the instrument for guarding valuable goods, such as large coal piles, warehouses and automobile fleets not in use. Instead of a large number of guards, who can be avoided, it is expected to set up one or two of Hoffman's instruments, which will immediately show the presence of people in the vicinity.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets relieve these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Vicar to the Toadstools.

"A vicar of a scattered rural parish had a remarkable knowledge of fungi. So keen was he on his hobby, says the London Morning Post, that he sometimes neglected his pastoral work to search for specimens. One day he stopped to see a bedridden old lady, who immediately reminded him how long it was since he had made his last call."

"If I had been a toadstool," she declared, "you'd have been to see me long ago!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The Explorer's Reward

Can money be made out of the exploration of uncharted parts of the world?

The question is suggested by the expedition which has already started to scale Mount Everest. Many people have the idea that considerable sums of money accrue to the explorer as the result of lecturing, or from royalties on books, describing adventures far afield.

The explorer, however, rarely makes money out of his heroic and romantic undertakings. Sir Ernest Shackleton confessed publicly, after the return from the expedition begun in 1914, that all his royalties on books and all his fees for public lectures had been mortgaged beforehand. Otherwise he would have been unable to undertake his Arctic investigations.

When Shackleton returned to England in 1909 he was given a knighthood and a Treasury grant of \$100,000 towards the expenses of his expedition to the South Polar regions, but no Government can continue indefinitely to finance explorers. There comes a time when these gallant adventurers would hardly be able to meet their private bills, but for the generosity of friends.

When Nansen wanted to explore the coast of Greenland he took it for granted that he himself would have to pay for the cost of the expedition, but he was not a rich man, and after wait-

THIN, WATERY BLOOD MEANS ILL HEALTH

Rich, Red Blood Brings Bright Eyes and Rosy Cheeks.

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because this getting tired so easily is probably the first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved.

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale. She not only tires out easily but often suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite.

In the condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found to have a beneficial action on the blood. Miss Delima Lafraniere, St. Ambrose, Man., has proved this in her own case, and advises others to use these pills. She writes: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I felt like a complete wreck of my former self. My blood was poor and thin. I suffered from faint and dizzy spells, and had backaches and headaches almost every day. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and by the time I had used three boxes I felt much better and I continued taking the pills until I felt as well as I ever did. For what they did in my case I cannot recommend these pills too highly."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Tatar's Burglar Device.

In Tibet the Tatars have what is possibly the oldest burglar trap in the world. It was invented to prevent people from robbing the tombs. Whenever a royal personage died in Tibet he was buried with all his jewels and his royal robes. To add a still higher tribute, the most beautiful young women of his court were suffocated and embalmed on the day of his funeral. With their beauty thus preserved, they were placed in a standing position round the tomb of their master, each holding some trinket that the royal personage had used during his lifetime.

In order to protect those treasures from vandals, the Tibetans erected an arch in which rested sharply pointed arrows, and under which was a release that discharged the arrows in quick succession. Whoever trod on the release robbed no more.

The invention, hidden round the temples and the tombs of the rich Tatars, was doubly efficient, for it both protected property and provided inexpensive justice.

Sending For Him.

When Canon Burroughs of Peterborough, England, was in America some months ago he told this significant story: A woman employed in an English mill was allotted a difficult piece of machine work to do.

The foreman told her to send for him if she had any trouble with her machine. She had to send for him several times and finally decided that she would not bother him again but would herself try to remedy any trouble that might arise. But when trouble occurred and she tried to conquer it she merely made the difficulty worse. The machine came to a complete stop.

When the foreman came to her aid she looked up at him and said, "I did my best."

"No," said the foreman quietly, "the best is sending for me."

To-day men and women everywhere are trying to do their best alone, forgetful that the Master of all work stands ready to help them in the remediable little things as well as in the great things they lead to. The best is always sending for Him.

The moon moves 3,350 feet per second.

What the Boy Scouts Are Doing.

Col. A. W. Gray, M.P.P. for Leeds, has presented a large and beautiful Union Jack to the 1st Westport Troop, thus completing the Troop's "colors." These are big days in Boy Scout circles down Welland way. A special Scout Officers' Training Course is now in full swing. The Rotary Club is backing the four local troops both financially and "materially." And Mr. J. C. McIvor, Troop Committeeman of the 1st Welland Troop, has just offered a fine cup as a trophy for inter-troop competition.

Renfrew and Kincardine Troops have been suffering from growing pains. The "doctors"—in both cases Provincial Scout Officers—recommended "surgical treatment" with the result that both towns have two troops each now instead of just one. And all of them are working hard to make their Troop and their town the very best Troops and Scout towns in Ontario.

Mitchell citizens have organized to back Scouting in their town. In order to help the two local troops with equipment, camp, sports, etc., and to provide a satisfactory meeting place, five hundred dollars is now being raised by public subscription. This amount also includes Mitchell's contribution to the funds of the Provincial Council.

We recently reported that the Brockville Rotary Club was raising \$1,000 for the funds of the 1st Brockville Troop. We are now glad to be able to announce that the amount has been raised—and it only took the Rotarians three hours to get it together. The Brockville Scoutmaster, Mr. A. J. Traill, is one of Ontario's veteran Scout men.

Through the kindness of Major W. Eaton, the 1st New Toronto Troop will hold its summer camp this year on his big farm at Oakville. A similar generous offer from Mr. Chas. Parker, Chairman of the Troop Committee of the 23rd Toronto (Humber Bay) Troop, places his fine estate at the disposal of the officers and boys of that Troop for their summer outing. Such co-operation from friends of the Boy Scouts is most valuable and very much appreciated.

Scouting does not force the boy to be obedient. It takes it for granted that he is—and twelve years of Scouting has demonstrated the correctness of this attitude.

A leading newspaper offered a prize for the paragraph that had given the greatest inspiration and help. Lines from Tennyson and others were sent in by the hundred. The letter that gained the prize was as follows:

"I am only a boy; and boys' opinions are not respected by most grown-ups; but we have them just the same. The paragraph which helps me most is the Boy Scout promise, as follows:

"On my honor I promise that I will do my best, To do my duty to God and the King, To help other people at all times, To obey the Scout Law."

His Hearing Restored

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

What is Politics?

"Pop?"
"Well, Junior—"
"Are 'politics' plural?"
"No, my boy, there isn't anything in the world more singular than politics."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

What He Had.

"There was a strange man here to see you to-day, Papa," said little Ethel on meeting her father in the hall.
"Did he have a bill?"
"No, papa. He had just a plain nose."

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"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

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"It's the Best Medicine I Ever Heard Of," Says Toronto Man.

"Honestly, I wouldn't take a thousand dollars in gold for the good Tanlac has done me," said Delbert F. Dawson, 174 Browning Ave., Toronto, Ont., well-known carpenter and builder.

"Besides relieving me of a bad case of stomach trouble of many years standing, Tanlac has built me up ten pounds in weight and I never felt better in my life than I do now. I suffered so I could hardly stand the pressure of my clothes against my stomach and the way it pained me was simply terrible, and often I had choking spells, when I almost lost my breath. I was so nervous I couldn't sleep and mornings got up feeling more tired and worn out than on going to bed. I lost weight considerably and became so weak I was constantly losing time from work, and many times got so dizzy I had to grab hold of something to keep from falling. Nearly all the time I had a headache and sometimes it hurt me so I had to have a hardy endure it. My liver was in an awful condition and I had liver spots all over my body."

"Well, I just kept getting worse, in spite of everything I did, until I got Tanlac. But this medicine seemed to get right after my troubles, for it wasn't long before I was feeling lots better. I've taken eight bottles in all and am a well man, never lose a day from work or feel down in any way. It's a fact, Tanlac is the best medicine I ever saw or heard of."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Advt.

R. S. V. P.

Here is a true story from a girl's school in the English Midlands: A "general knowledge" lesson was in progress. "Can anyone," demanded the teacher, "tell me the meaning of the letters R. S. V. P.?" There rose the daughter of wealthy parents, whose recitations drew all the local society. "Rush in, Shake, and Vanish Pleasantly," she replied.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

What He Answered.

The editor in charge of the personal inquiry column opened his seventeenth letter with a groan. "I have lost three husbands," a lady reader had written, confidentially, "and now have the offer of a fourth. Shall I accept him?" This was the last straw. "If you've lost three husbands," he wrote, "I should say you are much too careless to be trusted with a fourth."

A violent fit of anger affects the heart instantly, and poison has been discovered in the blood immediately after such an outburst.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Cuticura



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Treatment: Gently rub Cuticura Ointment, with the end of the finger, on spots of dandruff and itching. Follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better than these fragrant super-creamy emollients for all skin and scalp troubles.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lysol, Ltd., 34 St. Paul St., W. Montreal.

ISSUE No. 28-21.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

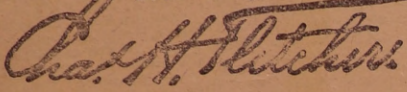
Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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Public Scales for weighing Hogs Cattle, Hay, Etc.

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DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Stirling, September 22 and 23.
Brighton, September 16 and 17.
Warkworth, October 6 and 7.
Frankford, September 15 and 16.
Campbellford, September 20 and 21.
Belleville, September 5 and 7.
Napanea, September 13 and 15.
Marmora, September 26 and 27.
Addington, September 16 and 17.
Castleton, September 22 and 23.
Bancroft, September 29 and 30.
Madoc, October 4 and 5.
Wooler, September 2.
Norwood, October 11 and 12.
Picton, September 20-24.
Tweed, September 28 and 29.
Odessa, October 7.
Roblin's Mills, September 30, Oct. 1.
Colborne, September 27 and 28.
Coe Hill, September 27 and 28.
Shannonville, September 17.

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The New York Life Insurance Co., Assets \$934,929,381.52.
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For Sale or Rent

Nine Room House, situated on Front Street, barn and 3 lots at rear.
For terms apply to—Tina Cooney, Stirling

Wanted

General servant. Apply stating wages wanted to MRS. A. H. REID, Bonarlaw 41-3t. Phone 149-5

who had the eye to see and appreciate.

From 5 to 8 we had our first dinner on the Pullman, and it was indeed a sumptuous repast.

Friday morning we passed through a country covered with stunted trees mostly of the white poplar and spruce variety. Here and there were small settlements, the settlers living in small log houses. Before 11 we stopped for a short time, gave our car yells, heard with reverence a prayer, sang God save the King and listened to two speeches, one from the Mayor and the other from the President of the Board of Trade. Both speakers were filled with the highest optimism and unbounded faith in the greatness of the future of this country when developed. The President said there were hundreds of thousands of horse power up here not yet developed. Iron ore here in immense quantities equal to Lake Superior iron ore.

After leaving Cochrane we travelled mile after mile through a very level country covered, so far as we could see from the railway, with a covering of stunted evergreen. We think that this stunted growth is largely due to the coldness of the soil, due to the presence of water. We are also of the opinion that if this country could be drained and the soil made warmer as a result of that drainage, that it would be followed by valuable forest growth which would well repay the cost of drainage.

Here and there along this road were seen small clearings and small log cottages. The settlers maintaining themselves largely by cutting pulpwood on government and companies' lands. The very high price that has been paid for pulpwood during recent years enabled the settlers to make good money by cutting, peeling and drawing the wood to the station.

The eye becomes weary by travelling through a country in which there is so little variety. The everlasting sameness and the cold harshness of evergreen became exceedingly tiresome and there was a strong desire for a change of scenery. This change of scenery came in the early morning as our train travelled westward towards Winnipeg. Rising with the early sun and looking out through the window we beheld a scene of great loveliness. To our left was a beautiful lake; lit up by the rising sun. The change from the unvarying stunted evergreen to hill and dale, river and lake, and the varying shades of coloring of the deciduous trees was so great that I wished that I could become vocal in poetry or in prose, a true interpreter of nature's beauty, but not possessing these powers our readers must become satisfied until the opportunity arises for making this trip for themselves.

Saturday at 11 o'clock we reached Winnipeg with an account of which we will resume our next letter.

FEED LAYING PULLETS

They Need Extra Food to Keep Laying.

Wheat and Corn Preferred by Poultry—Give Them Plenty of Green Feed—Beet Growers Can Make Good Syrup.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A pullet requires more feed than a hen, if it is intended that the pullet shall produce eggs. A bird to lay well must have a surplus of feed over and above body maintenance. The excess of feed above body maintenance goes either towards growth, fat, or egg production. Why the pullet requires more feed than the hen is because her growth is usually not complete when she begins laying.

Poultry prefer wheat and corn to almost any other grain, but a lot depends on what they were fed when young. Certain feeds they never have seen they do not relish, usually, when first fed. Hence one person's hens eat oats or barley much better than their neighbors'. The available grain feeds on the farm are corn, buckwheat, barley, and oats. Good wheat cannot be used. The non-milling wheat, such as that which is sprouted, or very small, may be used up to twenty-five per cent. of the ration.

Poultry feeds are divided into two classes, dry or whole or cracked grains, commonly called scratch feed; and the other, ground grains, commonly called mash.

Scratch feeds are generally fed at night and morning, and are scattered in straw in order to induce the birds to scratch or take exercise. A mixture of two or more kinds of grain usually gives better results than one single grain, largely because individual birds' appetites vary from day to day. A good mixture for the winter month might contain as much as fifty per cent. corn, either whole or cracked; if the birds were accustomed to eating buckwheat, the buckwheat would answer nearly as well, or one could use twenty-five per cent. corn, the corn or buckwheat could be added twenty-five per cent. of barley, ten

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Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month

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Gets 50 Shillings per Cwt. more for his Bacon

than we do, because he looks after the marketing of it himself. We cannot expect to compete with him if we permit someone else to sell our product. Sell Your Stock Co-operatively and you will soon be selling the produce the same way.

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3 MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS 3

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A Doubtful Compliment.
He was an Englishman, and he was pouring out his soul to an American girl.
"You are divine," he told her. "As graceful as a swan as—"
But she interrupted him: "Say, sonny, I want to know right now. Was that swan swimmin' or walkin'?"
T.H.B.

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Two Screen Doors, in first-class shape. Apply to Fred McKee.

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Metal corrugated roofing and metal
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Stirling Ontario

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

Stirling Encampment No. 80, I. O. O. F.

Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, every 1st and 3rd Friday
of each month. Visitors always welcome.

E. S. BENNETT, H. HOLLY, Rec. Sec'y.

Stirling Lodge No. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Wed. night.
Visitors always welcome.

M. McDONALD, N.G. JOHN THOMPSON, Rec. Sec'y.

Springbrook Lodge No. 429, I. O. O. F.

Meets every second and fourth Tuesday of
each month in Orange Hall, Springbrook, at
4 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.

Wm. McIsaac, N.G. J. F. Baker, Rec. Sec'y.

Laurel Rebekah Lodge No. 211, I. O. O. F.

Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month in
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**HARD COAL, all sizes
SOFT COAL.**

All coal strictly cash on delivery or an extra charge will be made.

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The undersigned, having taken the
Joyce Blacksmith Shop, will be pleased
to receive a share of public patronage.
Horse shoeing and general repairs
promptly attended to and satisfaction
guaranteed.

HARPER KNOX

NOTICE

Ratepayers will please take notice
that to conform with the village
By-law all weeds in front of property
must be kept cut.

C. B. McGUIRE, Reeve